FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 105.

SPIRIT TO SPIRIT.

Dead! Not to thee, thou keen watcher—not
silent, not viewless, to thee:
Immortal still wrapt in the mortal! I, from the
mortal set free,
Greet thee by many clear tokens thou smilest to
hear and to see:

For I, when thou walkest at dawn, to thee am the
entering morn;
And I, when thou wakest abroad, am the dew on
the leaf and the thorn,
The tremulous glow of the moon, the twilight on
harvests of corn.

I am the flower by the wood-path—thou bendest
to look in my eyes;
The bird in its nest in the thicket—thou heedest
my love laden cries;
The planet that leads the night-legions—thou
liftest thy gaze to the skies.

And I am the soft-dropping rain, the snow with
its fluttering swarms;
The summer-day cloud on the hill-tops, that show-
eth its manifold forms;
The wind from the south and the west, the voice
that sings courage in storms!

Sweet was the earth to thee even, but sweeter by
far to thee now;
How hast thou room for tears; when all times
marvellest thou,
Beholding who dwells with God in the blossoming
sward and bough?

Once as a wall were the mountains, once dark-
ened between us the sea;
No longer these thwart and baffle, forbidding my
passage to thee;
Immortal still wrapt in the mortal, I linger till
thou art set free.

—*Edith Thomas in the Atlantic.*

IN THE SOUDAN.

A Great Catastrophe Befalls the British.

The Fall of Khartoum.

In last week's OBSERVER we gave a brief history of the movements in Egypt which were undertaken for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum, and which led to the battles of January 17th and 19th and the operations subsequent to the occupation of Gubat. The reader was left at the point where Col. Sir Charles Wilson, who succeeded to the command of the British column upon the wounding of General Stewart, had started for Khartoum, with which communications had been opened by boat. The people of London, however, and of the civilized world were startled on Thursday evening by the unexpected news that, at the moment when the British seemed masters of the situation, Khartoum had fallen—Khartoum, for whose relief from its singular isolation for so many months, the British expedition was undertaken.

The following gives the details of this sudden change in affairs:

[London Correspondent N. Y. Times, 6th.]

The feeling of exultation which greeted the news of Gen. Stewart's victories on his march to the Nile and his success in reaching Gubat has given place to-day to a feeling of depression on the receipt of the news that Khartoum is in the hands of the Mahdi, that Gen. Gordon is a prisoner to the rebels if he is not already killed, and that the object of Gen. Lord Wolseley's expedition has been defeated. Lord Wolseley has telegraphed to the War Department that Khartoum has fallen, but he says that he does not consider that the British position at Gubat is in any immediate danger. When it is considered that Gen. Stewart, in order to gain his position at Gubat, had to fight two desperate battles with the Arabs—one at Abu Klea Wells and another at a point about five miles south of Metemmeh—and that in each of these battles he lost a number of men, it will be realized that the fall of Khartoum is a matter of great importance to the British force at Gubat. The march across the desert was a perilous one to Gen. Stewart's army. The return march will be still more perilous. The garrison of Khartoum was expected to take part in this march and to make up for the men lost in Gen. Stewart's army in its passage to the Nile. Now the General is left at Gubat without any hope of reinforcements from Gordon, and unless a relief expedition from Great Britain can reach him in time he and his army will be destroyed.

The War Office received news of the fall of Khartoum to-day, the dispatch coming direct from Gen. Wolseley. The General announces that the town of Khartoum fell into the hands of the Arabs on Jan. 26. Col. Wilson, after the victorious march across the desert which ended in the encampment of the English at Gubat on Jan. 18, started up the Nile for Khartoum to communicate with Gen. Gordon. He went in one of the steamers which Gordon had sent down the Nile, with news that he still held Khartoum, and was able to hold it for years to come. Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum on Jan. 28, and found to his surprise that the town was in the hands of the rebels. A native reported to the Colonel that the Mahdi had 60,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and that a number of these managed to make their way into the city on the plea that they were friends of Gen. Gordon. These emissaries mingled freely with the soldiers of Gen. Gordon, and by bribes, threats, and working on the religious feelings of the soldiers, induced them to surrender the garrison. Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the Arabs leaving to Gen. Gordon but 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army, but after a severe battle, in which great numbers of the rebels were killed, he was obliged to surrender. This was all that Col. Wilson could learn of the events attending the surrender of Khartoum. Whether Gen. Gordon was a prisoner in the hands of the Mahdi or whether he had been killed in the battle he did not learn.

When Col. Wilson found that Khartoum was in the hands of the enemy he concluded that it would not be wise for him to attempt to land, and he started at once on his return down the river toward Gubat. On his way down he was subjected to a continuous fire by the rebels, but his steamers passed through this fusilade uninjured until they reached the Shublaka Cataract. A few miles below this cataract the steamers of the British expedition were disabled by the fire of the enemy, but the soldiers managed to reach an island in the Nile, where they are now securely intrenched. From here a dispatch was sent the British camp at Gubat giving the news of Gordon's surrender and the wreck of the expedition, and a steamer has been sent to the island to rescue the shipwrecked soldiers. Gen. Wolseley, in his dispatch to the War Office, says that he does not know whether Gen. Gordon is dead or alive. He has still some hopes that Gordon may be holding the citadel in the town, but these are based simply on Gordon's well known characteristics for daring, and not on any information which Col. Wilson was able to obtain.

The first news of the fall of Khartoum received by Gen. Wolseley was brought by a messenger, who left the island where Col. Wilson was stranded and came on foot to Gubat. Two messengers were dispatched to Korti via Abu-Klea and Gakdul. They reached their destination in safety, owing to the fact that the news of Khartoum's fall had not reached the desert. Intelligence of the disaster, however, has since spread far and wide. Some of the tribes that have hitherto professed friendship for England have declared for the Mahdi. The Arabs still hold Metemmeh. The garrison there received the news of the fall of Khartoum with repeated salvos of artillery. When Col. Wilson's flotilla approached Khartoum it was compelled to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire from both banks. The rebels had four Krupp guns on the river banks at Halfay to bombard the steamers. When the British force reached Omdurman, numbers of rebels continued the fusilade. Things looked worse when it was discovered that the enemy was in possession of the island of Tutti, just outside the city. The English still pushed ahead, but were dismayed to find that the garrison commenced firing upon them. No flags were flying from the public buildings, and the town appeared to be in undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace seemed to have been gutted. Finding it impossible to land in the face of the overwhelming numbers of the rebels, the British were obliged to retire.

The rumors concerning the fate of Gen. Gordon are many and varied, but all agree that the Mahdi captured Khartoum by treachery. The most trustworthy reports point to one Faraz Pasha as the traitor. It is said that he, being left in charge of the ramparts, opened the gates on Jan. 26 and admitted the enemy. Some rumors state that Gen. Gordon, together with a few Levantines, is cooped up in a church. Others say that Gen. Gordon has been seen wearing the Mahdi's uniform. The majority agree however, that Gen. Gordon has been killed.

The excitement in London and everywhere throughout the British Isles where the news has penetrated is at fever heat. The clubs and public resorts of every description are thronged with crowds of people eager to catch the last syllable of intelligence from the Egyptian desert. The position of Gen. Stewart is well understood to be one of imminent danger, and unless something is done promptly for his relief he will be sacrificed, with his little army, to the Arabs who surround him. Fleet street and the Strand are so crowded that it is almost impossible to push one's way through them. Most people take a gloomy view of the position of the British troops in the Soudan, and the gladness which has been felt in England ever since the news of Gen. Stewart's successful arrival in the neighborhood of Metemmeh has given way to a universal sentiment of depression. Expressions of dismay and forebodings come from all sides, and mingled with these are expressions of sympathy for Gordon and of condemnation for the policy of Gen. Lord Wolseley, who insisted on taking the Nile passage to his relief, thus wasting, it is claimed, many valuable days. The War Office is besieged with army officers who are tendering their services for active duty in the Soudan, and numerous telegrams are being received from officers throughout the country asking for assignments on the rescue expedition for Gen. Stewart should the Government decide to send an expedition for this purpose. The capture of Khartoum has created grave fears, especially in army circles, for the safety of Gen. Stewart and his little army, and a number of army officers express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried forward to Korti the fall of Khartoum may lead to disasters to the forces under Wolesley and Gen. Earle. It is stated this evening that Commander Cameron, the African traveler, has offered to start at once for the Soudan to assist the British in their campaign against the rebels. Orders have been sent to Portsmouth Haven to begin immediately the fitting of troop ships.

As a natural consequence, the news of the fall of Khartoum and the uncertainty regarding Gen. Gordon's fate has created grave apprehension throughout the country in regard to the entire Egyptian problem. Of course, the Government is blamed for the disaster, and Mr. Gladstone is terribly disturbed. In company with Earl Granville he started for London as soon as the news reached him, and a Cabinet council has been called for this evening.

Military authorities are of the opinion that Gen. Gordon sent the greater part of his troops down the Nile to meet the force of Gen. Stewart, and in this way depleted the garrison in Khartoum, so that an attack by the Mahdi's forces was rendered easy. It is believed by military men that spies within the garrison conveyed the information of its weakness to the enemy, and that Gen. Gordon was thus betrayed to the Mahdi.

It is understood from the War Office here that the fall of Khartoum will not check the advance of Gen. Wolseley, whose main body of troops will probably march across the desert at once and besiege Khartoum at the earliest possible moment. Col. Wilson, on his return from Khartoum, had three steamers, two of which were wrecked exactly half way between Khartoum and Metemmeh. The third steamer, bearing Col. Wortley and his party, was saved, and took the news of the fall of Khartoum to the British camp at Gubat.

The Cause of the War.

[N. Y. World.]

The origin of the present Egyptian campaign dates from the reign of Ismail Pasha, a shrewd and unscrupulous intriguer, who succeeded Said Pasha in 1863, and accumulated a fortune from the exportation of cotton during our civil war. This money he lavished on Turkish officials till he soon found himself a favorite with the Sultan and endowed with almost regal power. He had been educated in Paris, and his ambition was to Europeanize Egypt and make Cairo the Paris of the East. To accomplish this purpose he borrowed money by the million at the most exorbitant rates of interest. This money was not devoted to national purposes, but was expended in Oriental display, in bribing favorite friends of the Sultan in Constantinople, in covering Egypt with palaces, and stocking harems. The fellahs, or native population, were robbed to pay the interest on these debts from which they derived no benefit, and which they had no share in contracting, and when the money could not be raised the Khedive's tax gatherers used to surround the villages, catch the inhabitants and ply the bastinado till the taxes were paid.

At last things came to such a pass that Ismail could borrow no more money, and the fellahs could pay no more taxes. In the interest of the bondholders, mostly English and French, Ismail was deposed and his son, the present ruler, made Khedive. To secure payment on the bonds a joint or dual control was established over Egyptian finances by England and France, Sir Rivers Wilson, the English representative, dismissed from public employment all the native Egyptian officials and flooded the country with a swarm of hungry English officials, who knew nothing about Egypt save that it owed them exorbitant salaries. A spirit of disaffection soon manifested itself, and a national party was formed, headed by Arabi Pasha, an officer of the army. A brawl occurred in the streets of Alexandria, which was magnified by the English press into a wholesale massacre and measures were taken by the English government to suppress the Egyptian national party, now in incipient rebellion against the Khedive, who was only a puppet in the hands of his English and French masters. France refused to cooperate with England in suppressing the rebellion and the latter resolved to act alone. Admiral Seymour bombarded Alexandria and Wolseley, passing through the Suez Canal, met the Egyptian army at Tel el-Keber, defeated it and captured Arabi Pasha, who was banished to Ceylon.

Meantime the Arabs of the Soudan—an immense tract of country comprising Kordofan, Nubia proper, Sennar and Toka on the East, and some districts further south—under the leadership of El Mahdi, the False Prophet, had risen in rebellion against Egyptian rule, and held the Egyptian garrison prisoners. The Soudan region had been gradually annexed since 1821, but was never reduced to complete subjection. It was the centre of the great African slave trade, which had always been monopolized by the Arabs, and which was partially broken up by Sir Samuel Baker, and Gen. Gordon, in the service of the Khedive, some years before. England having undertaken to restore order in Egypt now found herself compelled to liberate the Egyptian garrisons and suppress the Mahdi's rebellion. The Arabs, on the other hand, were instigated to resistance under the impulses of patriotism, religious fanaticism and the profits of slave catching.

History of Gordon's Campaign.

[N. Y. World.]

Gen. Gordon has been shut up in Khartoum since May, and the last word heard from him was that he could hold his position for twenty years. He was sent from England just a year ago, and the story of his travels is full of adventure. In 1881 Mahomet Achmet, of Dongola, announced to the world that he was directed by God, and under the title of Mahdi called to his standard all the tribes around Islam, Kordofan and the Western Soudan to battle with him in the cause of universal equality and a community of goods.

Hicks Pasha, the English commander, and the flower of the Egyptian troops were swept away by the False Prophet, who next turned his banners towards Khartoum and Assum and the other towns along the line of the Red Sea held by English garrisons. Col. Coetlogon's six thousand troops could not leave Khartoum, for outside the Mahdi's forces stood ready to cut them to pieces. The English press, after the publication of an interview with Chinese Gordon in which the General said evacuation meant death, demanded that he be sent to the Soudan to treat with the Mahdi, and on Jan. 18, 1884, he left London.

The first word of hope that came to the English soldiers at Khartoum was in the spirited telegram they received from Gen. Gordon when he reached Cairo. It ran thus: "You are men, not women. Be not afraid. I am coming."

Gordon travelled by rail, boat and dromedary, and at every village through the valley of the Nile he called the petty chiefs to him and invited them to Khartoum, there to discuss the independence of the Soudan. The three years of warfare which the people had waged under the leadership of the Mahdi had been fruitful only in devastated villages, and they seemed very anxious to break their disagreeable union with the False Prophet. But in order to pacify the Mahdi he proclaimed him Sultan of Kordofan, at which time he cabled to England that his success had eclipsed his hopes. At Khartoum he was proclaimed the savior of a people He took off half the taxes and burnt the assessment rolls in the market-place. The doors of prisons were thrown open and political prisoners freed. In March came the first rumors from Kordofan that the Mahdi had organized an army of 300,000 men, and come out to rid the country of both infidel and Turk. Fanatics from all parts answered his call, and then Gordon discovered that the road from Berber to Suakm, by which, in case of just such an event as occurred, he could escape with his garrison, was closed and guarded by the False Prophet. On March 15 Gordon, with 3,000 men, fought the battle of Halfiyeh, and through the treachery of the two Pashas, whom he afterwards shot, was defeated. Gen. Graham captured Tokar and won a victory from Osman Digna, but Gordon, seeing the roads closed behind him, sent word to England that unless he was speedily assisted Graham's victory would go for naught; and his much-needed help did not leave England until September under Wolseley's command, while Gordon and his garrison waited anxiously at Khartoum.

The Fallen City.

Khartoum may be called the Gate of Central Africa. European civilization enters at one side of the city and African barbarism comes in at the other. Beyond Khartoum from the north few tourists have ever made their way, and beyond Khartoum from the south few savages have ever ventured. From the south the Nubian sends his stores of ebony, ostrich feathers, ivory, skins of animals and other products of the equatorial lake district, while from the north the trader carries grain, cotton, gum, Brummagim knick-knacks and beads to feed and clothe the "savages pouting at the line." As the entrepot of the products of Central Africa Khartoum is a place of some commercial importance. Among the 36,000 people who make up its population there are many Greeks and Italians, while two or three Americans here find profitable investments in furnishing beads and other trumpery to the savages from Kordofan, El Obeid and Dafour. The traders sell canned fruits, meats and vegetables and make the Dongolowee howl through the streets after taking some of their raki as a refresher.

Arabs in their bournaises, Turks with the traditional fez, Copts with their bashe, and Birbareen Arabs with their knotted and combined locks of hair, standing up like quills of the porcupine, wander through its irregular, narrow and badly drained streets It is no wonder that Khartoum is unhealthy. When it rains, great pools of stagnant water are formed, and from these fevers are generated and the deadly miasma does its work among the people.

The street that borders the river side looks down upon the water from an elevation along which stately palm trees and large gardens of citron and orange trees stand. Many neatly whitewashed buildings stand along the river bank, and these are relieved by the minarets and mosques which give the place the air of a city in Upper Egypt, like Benisooef or Roda in a large way. There are, of course, the characteristic mud houses, the tropical foliage, the broad palms and the weeping domes, the dedebahas hauled on the beach for repairs, the bales of cotton heaped on the shore, the sacks of gum, the tusks of ivory and the stevedore population who brave crocodiles for their paltry paras.

The palace of the Governor is an ugly looking building facing the river, and the helmeted and casqued negroes who form the guard of honor are dressed in white uniforms. There is a good deal of complex scoundrelism in the city. It is the result of fifty years of the slave trade. This has attracted the worst class of the rogues who live on the Levant. An army of men as large as the army of the United States is engaged in capturing the negroes of the Upper Nile and it is said that 130,000 slaves, worth about $50 a head, yearly pass through the tortuous thoroughfare of this gateway city. The Turk, with his Moslem religion, sees no great harm in the traffic, for he is taught polygamy and the servitude of one race to another. At Khartoum the harem is regarded as a sacred institution. Even if the mountain passes of Abbysinia were sealed up, the seaports of the Cape of Good Hope blackaded and all the outlets of Central Africa barricaded, yet it is believed that the same silent caravans will be found starting over the deserts, and the same suspicious slave-dealers sneaking through Khartoum, across the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf. For 400 miles south of Khartoum the white Nile is covered with rich cotton fields, which slope away from the banks of the river from five to fifty miles into the interior. The resources of the country are immense, and Khartoum is destined to play an important part in the development of the resources of Central Africa.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among the Maine historians. Old Hannibal Hamlin, who is incubating a subscription book of his own, says: "I have read no political history of my own times in which I could not supply many deficiencies and make many corrections."

Some of the remoter rural Republican papers insist that William M. Everett is Senator-elect from New York, one of them declaring that he was father of the late Edward Everett, of Boston, and instances the lrtter's oratory as an accomplishment derived from his distinguished father.

In the hand of a military man the pen is not so mighty as the sword.

Cleveland in New York.

[Times, February 5.]

President-elect Cleveland came to the city last night in truly democraric fashion. The Chicago express, which was due at 10 o'clock, brought him. He did not escape, however, the annoyances of delay common to the ordinary traveler, for the train was 45 minutes behind time when it rolled into the Grand Central Station. There had been quite a crowd at the station on the arrival of the 7 o'clock train, on which there was a chance that he might come, and a good sized gathering awaited the 9 o'clock train. But when shortly afterward notice was posted that the express had lost nearly an hour, those in waiting fell away. After that it was only the usual score or so that meet every train, supplemented by Police Captain Schultz, resplendent in gold braid, Inspector Byrnes, and William Benedict Donhee, who is a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland.

Nearly all the passengers had alighted when the President-elect stepped from the rear parlor car. His heavy black overcoat buttoned snugly to the top, and the gloss in his hat was as bright as though he was out for an evening walk. Secretary Lamont walked beside him, and the car porter tratted behind with a valise in each hand. There were no attendants, or flunkies or political hangers on or any of the other animate appendages to the ordinary high-station journeyings. But for the salutes of the police officials, who thereupon fell in close behind Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Lamont, and the scampering of those whose business it was to report the arrival, there was nothing to indicate other than the most commonplace event.

When about half way down the walk Mr. Cleveland caught sight of Mr. Donhee, and with a cordial "How are you, Donhee?" shook hands with his friend, linked his arm in his, and they walked together to the carriage. "There is nothing to be hidden in regard to my visit here," Mr. Cleveland said in response to an inquiry. "I came for information. Any one with that to give will be welcomed by me. I expect to meet the members of the National Committee, who have been invited to see me. I shall be glad also to see men prominent in party and business affairs from whatever section. The idea of the trip is to widen my information on public needs. I shall receive no callers until to-morrow, but shall then and until Saturday, when I return to Albany, be accessible to those who may aid me in what I seek."

Mr. Donhee is a friend of Mr. Cleveland's from boyhood. They entered the Buffalo Bar at about the same time, having long been associated in the Jeffersonian Club in that city. During the campaign he stumped the State for his friend. He has since visited him at Albany, where they talked of the purpose of this trip. Mr. Donhee enlarged a little on Mr. Cleveland's reply. He said that if bankers, merchants, or professional men wanted to submit views for Mr. Cleveland's consideration this would give them the opportunity. He wanted to learn special as well as general needs and opinions. To this end, also, he would gladly hear delegations of any kind having a legitimate errand, and if independent Republicans or representatives of any other party division chose to call socially or to urge anything new he would receive them. His desire was to be fully prepared for action on taking the Presidency, and while the claims of party policy would be respected so far as they might commend themselves to his judgment, he meant to sink partisanship in matters involving general welfare. At the same time he proposed that the party leaders should be prepared by consultation with him in advance of his inauguration for what was to follow in his official capacity.

Ex-Senator Barnum, Senator Gorman, and Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, were the members of the National Committee in town last night. Others will pour in to-day, except M. F. Torpey, the California member, who telegraphed last night that he could not get here until to-morrow. This will be National Committee day, in that members of the committee will get readier access to Mr. Cleveland than other visitors. By afternoon, however, he will doubtless feel that he has discharged that distinctive obligation. Ex-Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, is booked for an interview during the day. Mr. Cleveland hopes to find time to-morrow to run out to Greystone for a chat with Mr. Tilden. Mr. Barnum and Senator Gorman will accompany him. The programme for the rest of the visit will be filled out according to convenience.

Mr. Cleveland is to occupy during his stay five rooms on the second floor of the Victoria Hotel, beginning at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street and extending along the street side. The corner is a parlor. A reception room adjoins. Next comes a handsome dining room, with inlaid floors, and beyond two sleeping rooms. When it was known yesterday that Mr. Cleveland had passed by the Fifth-Avenue and the Hoffman House for the abode of the Marquis de Leuville, Albert Bierstadt sent five of his large pictures to the hotel. They looked very beautiful last night amid the crimson silk plush hangings and upholstery of the parlor. The reception and dining rooms are newly fitted in mahogany, with old gold upholstery, and the bedrooms are handsomely set with lace hangings and lambrequins and upholstery in quiet gray tints. The best the house could afford was handed over to the furnishers last night for these rooms. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Lamont were not impeded by a crowd at the hotel. The head porter had prepared himself to do the honors of escort at the Fifth-avenue entrance and to hoist the distinguished freight in the elevator with his own aristocratic hands. But Mr. Cleveland entered by the Twenty-seventh-street door, walked smilingly through the common hall, and rounded off his democratic arrival by walking up stairs.

Established Sept. 3, 1878.

THE VALLEY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF VIRGINIA.

HOME OFFICE, - - STAUNTON, VA.

Membership over 8,000.
Surplus over $115,000.
Death Rates Paid over $300,000.

The Largest Business of any Insurance Co. in North Carolina.

Recommended by over 2,000 Prominent Members in North Carolina,

among whom are the following representative names: Col. A. B. Andrews, Prest. W. N. C. R. R., and asst. to Prest. R. & D. R. R.; Maj. Jno. C. Winder, Manager Sea Board Air Line; Major W. W. Vass, Treas. R & G R R & R & A. R. R.; Major W. H. Crow, Genl. Agent Ætna Life; Hon. M. McGehee, Commissioner Agriculture; Dr. Eugene Grissom, Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr. J. J. Fuller, Assistant Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr P. L. Murphy, Supt. Western Insane Asylum; Major Robt. Bingham, Bingham's School; R. T. Gray, Esq lawyer; Judge A. C. Avery, Ex-Judge David Schenck; Col. J. B. Starr, merchant; Elijah Moore, Prest. People's Bank; Col. Jno. A. Pemberton, E. L. Pemberton, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, Gen. Brandt, Esq., merchant; Major J. B. Smith, merchant; W. J. McDiarmid, Manager Manchester Factory; Isaac W. Clark, Master Machinist C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; E. T. B. Glenn, C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; M. W. Johnson, Master Carpenter C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; Maj Alex. Graham, Principal Fayetteville Graded School; Jas. M. Vann, Sr., Merchant Tailor.

☞Active and reliable agents, that are willing to devote all their time to the business, can make liberal contracts by applying to

GEN. M. P. TAYLOR,
Agent at Large,
Wilmington, N. C.
or
GEO. C. JORDAN,
State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 15, 1884. 101-4m

NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. **Price $1.50.** Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES
Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fixty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;
or
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA. Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1884 98-1y

"WE ASK ALL"

Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce generally to send for our Price Currents. Prompt returns on all Consignments.

Trial shipments solicited.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Office, 169 *William Street, New York.*
Oct 23, 1884 90-1y

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent. No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
102-3m

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

NOT AN

ADVERTISING DODGE,

BUT

A REALITY.

Intending hereafter to devote my time and attention exclusively to the sale of

Ready-Made Clothing

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

I offer my large and well selected stock of new and fashionable

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

AT COST

and my stock of SHAWLS and CLOAKS at

25 Per Cent. Below Cost.

These goods *must be disposed of*, and the public are invited to call and receive earnest of the inducements which I am prepared to offer.

Respectfully,
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of the late Thomas Drake, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1886, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This January 14th, 1884.

THOMAS H. McNEILL,
102 4t Administrator of Thomas Drake, dec'd.

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.

Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 100 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.

Address D. ROSE, Att'y,
Lock Box 85, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 4, 1884 96tf

Valuable Mill Property
FOR SALE IN HARNETT CO., N. C.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Harnett County, made at Fall Term, 1884, in the case of W. S. Chaffin vs. A. J. Kivett and wife, E. A. Kivett, S. N. Parker and others, the undersigned, appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will expose at public sale on

Tuesday, February 17th, 1885,

being Tuesday of Court week, at the Court House in Lillington, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., that valuable real estate known as Kivett's Mill, Gin, &c., situated on the south bank of Upper Little River, in Harnett county, N. C., together with all privileges and appurtenances, including 13½ acres of land, more or less; also six acres of land covered with water lying in the slough between said mill and the dam, the boundaries of which are to be as the water may stand at the highest point; also one-half acre at the south end of said mill dam on the said river for the purpose of getting dirt for said dam and for other purposes, and the privilege of a road to the dam for ingress and egress.

Terms cash.

R. P. BUXTON,
Jan 12, 1885. 102-4t Commissioner.

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 12, 1885

CABINET AND SENATE.

On the fourth page will be found an interesting letter from the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, in which attention is called to the decline, on the one hand, of the importance which formerly attached to the position of a cabinet officer, and the exaltation, on the other, of the office of a Senator of the United States.

One who views a subject of this sort from the standpoint of 1861, unwarped by the influence of the so-called progress of the day, is apt to attribute the belittling of the importance of a cabinet office, which has undoubtedly taken place since that period, to the change in the character of those who control the Federal government that has as unmistakably occurred. He would also anticipate a restoration of the power and importance of the President's advisers under a change of administration such as is now about to begin, in which the old school of statesmen are expected to exercise a controlling influence over its policy and general character. And he would not err in such anticipation; for the South will now, for the first time in the period during which the change referred to has taken place, resume its position as a potential factor in the administration. What this means, let any one who was a student of the debates in Congress which led to the electoral commission settlement of the Tilden-Hayes controversy, determine. Even the most violent of our enemies at the North were compelled to admit the evident superiority of the Southern over the Northern representatives on the floors of Congress, in thorough and familiar knowledge of the Constitution and in ready preparation for debate upon all subjects which brought its provisions in controversy. The great newspapers of the North were filled with amazement at the spectacle of a people just emerged from rebellion against the government, furnishing in its half-subdued representatives expounders of the fundamental law of that government itself, before whom their own so-called statesmen were quickly driven to cover. To those who were familiar with the structure of society in the two sections, on that hand and on this; with the aims in life of the two peoples; and the kind of education by which the leaders of public thought, there and here, sought to promote those aims—the spectacle was not surprising. Utilitarianism in education as a means to material advancement was as marked a characteristic of the Northerner, who was a domestic economist and recorded his victory in the struggle of life in great buildings and other material monuments, as pure mental training with a view to intellectual achievement characterized the scheme of education in the South. Besides, the interest of the South, the weaker section, lay in the supremacy of the constitution, as the interest of the physically weak ever in supremacy of the law; while that "league with hell and covenant with death" remained a stumbling block to those whose interest lay in its avoidance. Even the intellect of the "divine" Sumner was fettered by the spirit of his section, which dragged it down from that best study and safest guide of a statesman and publicist, the fundamental law of his country.

So, while the well-known influence of the conqueror over the habits, customs and laws of the conquered, has not failed of effect in our case in these twenty years, the ancient leaven is still potent in Vance, Ransom, Lamar, Vest, Garland and their companions; and, we doubt not, their influence in the new administration will soon exhibit itself in a restoration of the character of the executive department of the government in more ways than the one of mere administrative reform. Dignity; character; and a vigorous but seemly foreign policy—which shall not be the brute blows of a blind athlete like Blaine, now yet the ignorant trifling with edged tools of a child like Frelinghuysen—as well as an administration of the internal affairs of the nation unpolluted by the counsels of the slaves of the great corporations, will be the outcome.

Nevertheless, it is idle to deny that, as the country has grown in wealth and population, the natural tendency has been to change its public servants into rulers; and the seat of power, which, because of the method of election and term of office of its members, really lies in the Senate, is defined and recognized.

In this connection, while we fully recognize the urgent need for enlargement of the scope of education at the University, so that the intention of its wise projectors shall be completely fulfilled in offering to the youth of the State the means of *all* useful learning, we believe that the supremacy of the ancient curriculum should be restored. The day is at hand when the kind of learning which those obtained who sat at the feet of that consummate teacher of constitutional and international law and of political economy, the late Governor Swain, will be found of most value to the State even in ultimate dollars and cents.

IN THE SOUDAN—DEATH OF GORDON.—On the first page will be found an interesting account of the unexpected catastrophe that has befallen the British in the fall of Khartoum. A London dispatch of the 10th brings the news of Gordon's death. One of the treacherous pachas among Gen. Gordon's forces marched the garrison to the side of the town nearest Omduraman, saying that a rebel attack was expected at that point. In the meantime another treacherous pacha opened the gates at the other side and allowed the Mahdi's troops to enter and they easily captured the town. Gen. Gordon was stabbed just as he was leaving the government house.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Senator Ransom for continued favors in the shape of valuable public documents.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

We have received from Messrs. Arthur Winslow, W. J. Peele, and W. H. Page, a committee appointed by the Wantauga Club, of Raleigh, a pamphlet containing a memorial to the Legislature to establish an Industrial School, and sundry facts and suggestions bearing upon the subject. The school which these gentlemen propose is to be a training place for young men who wish to acquire skill in the wealth-producing arts and sciences, whereat shall be given instruction in "wood-work, mining, metallurgy, practical agriculture and in such other branches of industrial education as may be deemed expedient."

The committee suggest the University and Raleigh as suitable places for the location of such a school, but prefer Raleigh for what seem to be good reasons.

An interesting article by our distinguished friend, Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., is quoted. "One hundred and thirteen specimens of different North Carolina timber trees" says Dr. Dabney, "were exhibited at Boston, and each one of these could be put to some good use if we only knew how to do it. Our woods include nearly all of the nicest and largest soft woods, cypress, juniper, cedar, poplar, pine, &c., all of the most valuable hard woods, hickory, white oak, maple, dogwood, and persimmon, and the very finest of the ornamental woods, like our walnut, cherry, mountain mahogany in the West, holly, and our red bay in the East. But with all these splendid resources, the finest of any State at the present day, we are practically without any manufactories of wood of more than neighborhood importance. Cutting wood into planks or blocks and shipping it, is not manufacturing it. We ship barrel staves, spoke timber, handle timber, shuttle and bobbin blocks, to be made into the manufactured articles at the North. We sell our magnificent cherry and walnut logs, worth $50 and $100 when cut into boards, for $5, or it may be $10. Our birth-right for a mess of pottage!

"Furniture, all comes from Baltimore, Cincinnati, Grand Rapids, &c. One lot of furniture from Chattanooga, known to be made from Western North Carolina walnut. The new furniture for the Yarborough was brought from Michigan, and travelled right through our walnut and cherry forests (via Western North Carolina Railroad.)

"Axe and other handles, hickory and white oak, from Baltimore and the West. Small tool handles, beech, oak and hickory, from New England. Ditto, from Georgia. Buckets, tubs, &c., from white pine, ash, cypress, cedar, juniper, all come from the North, New York and Baltimore. The bucket factory at New Berne failed, we are told, on account of bad work. Their wares dropped to pieces—want of knowledge and skill, and not the fault of the timber." And so on, *ad infinitum*—this concerning only the one department of wood manufactures.

The idea, as the Raleigh *Register* observes, is not new in North Carolina. Before the war Dr. Hawks proposed to convert the U. S. Arsenal at this place into a school of technology.

We trust the legislature may see its way clear to carry out the idea which the pamphlet before us is intended to elaborate.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The week in Congress and Politics. Prolonged and Acrimonious Discussion of the River and Harbor Bill—North Carolinians in New York—What they said to Mr. Cleveland and how he acted—Jarvis and the Cabinet—The Cabinet makers—Et Cetera.

[Special Correspondence of the Observer.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The events of the week at the Capitol are the passage of the Cullom Inter-State Commerce bill in the Senate,—a foregone conclusion, and a heated and prolonged discussion in the House of the River and Harbor bill, due chiefly to the opposition in the House and country to the Eads appropriation for Galveston harbor. This went so far that the committee withdrew Capt. Eads' name from the bill, where he was named as director of two commissions, and reduced the amount asked for for Galveston from $750,000 to $500,000. Even these concessions will not avail, for if the measure passes it will be without the large appropriation for the Texan port. Up to last night, when a recess was taken until Monday at 10 o'clock a. m., there had been no amendment offered in committee of the whole affecting North Carolina. Only the harbors of the Atlantic coast were acted upon, and the suggestions of the River and Harbor Committee as to Edenton and Beaufort were not disturbed. To-morrow when the rivers are reached in the regular progress of consideration it is Col. Green's intention to propose an addition of $25,000 to the Cape Fear, distributed as follows: $15,000 between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and $10,000 between Fayetteville and Averasboro. He will also move to amend by inserting an appropriation of $5,600 for New River. Some interesting statistics showing the progress of the great improvement below Wilmington will also be submitted to the House as it sits in committee. Hon. A. H. Van Bokkelen, the energetic and well-informed President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, has been here all the week watching the measure which he and his people have so much at heart. The feeling here is such that if Mr. Chairman Willis can manage so as to extend further the legislative day of Saturday, or can make some arrangement with Mr. Randall and the Appropriations Committee who have announced their intention to press the regular appropriation measure to-morrow, the River and Harbor bill can pass, but not otherwise. It is not in Randall's power to give much more time to anything, as his bills must be sent in to the Senate by the 25th inst., in order to their passage in that body by the 3d of March. The bill therefore hangs by a slender thread. If it shall get to the Senate in time, the North Carolina appropriations will be considerably increased. I have reason to believe that the Cape Fear will receive $15,000 or $20,000.

On Tuesday, near the close of the Inter-State Commerce debate, Senator Vance made a very effective argument in opposition to the pending bill and in favor of the principles of the Reagan measures. It was an elaborate, prepared speech of more than half hour's length.

The House wasted Monday and Monday night up to 2 o'clock on dilatory motions against a change of the rules so as to let certain bills not objected to by ten persons be considered during one hour of the day. A part of this filibuster was directed against the Bankruptcy bill. Some farcical scenes occurred, such as are usual at night sessions. The new rule was adopted finally at a later day. But it operated to produce confusion and waste of time until it was amended so as to admit of debate before call for objections.

Gen. Cox has been much praised for his resolution offered on Monday, the effect of which would be if adopted to provide a place where all the people could hear the orations at the Washington Monument celebration on the 21st. The Hall of the House of Representatives can accommodate only the Senators and Representatives, and a few hundred privileged or favored persons.

On Monday night Senator Vance and Representative Skinner went to New York, and on Tuesday they laid before the President the action of the Legislature, a joint letter from the members of the Congressional delegation and other testimonials in behalf of ex-Governor Jarvis, and urged his appointment to a Cabinet position. Mr. Cleveland talks easily, bears himself with unaffected dignity and impresses those who converse with him as a man of strong common sense and proper feeling. Messrs. Vance and Skinner remained only ten minutes, as there was a great rush of politicians from all quarters. Their host made no sign, of course, as to what he would do in the matter further than to say that it was a most remarkable case, that he had not in any other State observed such unanimity and that he should carefully consider all the facts and suggestions. On the same day, but not at the same hour, Messrs. Clingman and Staples called upon the President elect. Col. Staples had a pleasant conversation of perhaps three-quarters of an hour, having arrived just as Mr. Cleveland was through dinner.

The air is red with Cabinet meteors. But let us find a less lurid figure of speech. Here are two "slates" that were shown me this afternoon: 1. Bayard, Secretary of State; Manning, Secretary of the Treasury; Lamar, or Pendleton, Secretary of the Interior; Vilas, Secretary of War; Collins, Secretary of the Navy; Lawton, Postmaster General; Garland, Attorney General. 2. Pendleton, Secretary of State; Bayard, Secretary of the Treasury; Springer, Secretary of the Interior; Vilas, Secretary of War; Barlow, Secretary of the Navy; Garland, Attorney General; Jonas, Postmaster General. Georgians know of enquiries made by Mr. Cleveland concerning Gen. A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, several months ago, and just after the election, when the latter visited the President elect at Albany. The Georgia delegation of five or six persons who called in New York on Thursday was headed by the distinguished son of Carolina, Henry G. Turner, himself a suitable man for any position in the Government. Mississippians are united for Hon. H. D. Money, who is well qualified for the Postmaster-Generalship, but people will talk also about Mr. Lamar, the illustrious Senator. Mr. Jonas' following is bold, powerful and persistent. Mr. Barbour has a very strong backing. One of the powers behind the throne, to use an unrepublican expression, is Senator Gorman, who declines all honors but nods the ear of the President-to-be as few men in the country can.

Visitors in the early part of the week: Messrs. E. E. Barrass and A. H. Van Bokkelen, of Wilmington. Later: Judge Gilliam, of Tarboro; Mr. Harry Skinner, brothers of Hon. T. G. Skinner of the First District; W. H. Day, Esq., of Weldon. Mrs. Skinner accompanies her husband. James G. Martin, of Asheville, has also been here. He is understood to be a candidate for the Assistant District Attorneyship in the Western District. Mr. Don. Gilliam hopes to fill the same position in the Eastern District. It is thought that the contest for the Collectorship of the 4th Internal Revenue District is chiefly between Messrs. James S. Battle and William Yarborough.

A good deal of interest attaches to the postmastership. Mr. Ashe is supposed to have the inside track for Raleigh, Mrs. Gen. Pender for Tarborough, Mr. Kerchner for Wilmington, Gen. Young for Charlotte. At Tarboro the other contestants are Messrs. Ed. Bynum and Jo. Coffield. Oxford presents at least two candidates. Mr. Aroh. Taylor and Mr. E. H. Hicks.

Gen. Ransom has been sick at his room since Friday, but hopes to be out in a day or two. Gen. R. B. Vance, who has not been well this session, was absent one day from the House.

Next Wednesday Mrs. Whitney, of 1635 G. street, N. W., will give a complimentary reception to Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mr. Shepherd, of Alexandria, Va., well known to North Carolina, was in the city during the week. C. W. H.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Spring Term of Trinity College opened on Jan. 7th under favorable auspices. There are eighty-six students enrolled now, excluding the Indian class, and new boys still continue to come. The old people of this place say, that it is the best opening Trinity has had in ten years. The new administration gives entire satisfaction to all. Every thing around Trinity seems to have a new appearance, and the vigorous spirit of the new Faculty inspires every one with hope. New furniture has just been received for the preparatory department, and recitation rooms, and that department will now be as good as any in the State. Improvements about the College are being made every day.

Prof. Heitman is a good manager. He has a place for every thing, and every thing is in its place. Every member of of the Faculty is good in his department, and well understands what he is teaching. Trinity will now move on to accomplish the work that was intended for her to do by her illustrious Founder. She will succeed now. Parents you need not hesitate any longer, send on your boys.—*N. C. Educational Journal.*

There is nothing that tells better for an institution of learning than for its graduates to take the lead in the different departments of life. Trinity has always her share of the honors, as the positions which her men hold in the General Assembly at Raleigh clearly prove:

E. T. Boykin, Pres. *pro tem.* of the Senate. B. C. Beckwith, Engrossing Clerk of the Senate. Phil Holland, Reading Clerk of the Senate. J. M. Brown, Enrolling Clerk of the General Assembly. W. G. Burkhead, Reading Clerk of the House. H. B. Adams, J. A. Barringer, Geo. Bulla, J. R. Henderson, H. E. Norris, L. S. Overman, J. A. Turner, Members of the House.—*Ex.*

On the 23d of February Senator Vance is to lecture in Baltimore, and his theme will be "The Last Days of the Confederacy in North Carolina."

The Legislature.

[Reported for the OBSERVER.]

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Winston, to amend section 3078 of the Code, concerning insurance.

By Mr. Bond, by request, to preserve records of evidence.

By Mr. Cowan, to make stockholders in State banks liable to depositors in certain cases.

By Mr. Kennedy, by request, to protect the postal rights of inmates of the insane asylums.

By Mr. Mason, to amend the charter of the Roanoke and Tar River Navigation company.

By Mr. Bond, to prohibit the removal of original papers from the offices of superior court clerks.

By Mr. Connor, to incorporate the town of Pineville, Edgecombe county.

By Mr. Bond, to require accurate descriptions of land conveyed by mortgage.

By Mr. Wiseman, to incorporate the North Carolina Baptist Orphanage Association.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To authorize the issue of bonds to build a new court house, and providing for the sale of the old one, in Rockingham county.

To amend the Code, so as to reduce the tax on bills of incorporation from $100 to $25

To increase the revenue, of the State and counties. [Regulates the sale of liquors.]

To more effectually enable the Board of Education to drain swamp lands.

To authorize the commissioners of Bladen county to compensate Neill Gray and others.

To amend section 2764 of the Code, in reference to the entry of vacant lands.

On Thursday the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Buxton, to transfer Clemmonsville township, Davidson county, to Forsyth.

By Mr. Alexander, to amend section 1966 of the Code, relating to railroads.

By Mr. Bond, to prohibit persons from serving as justices of the peace and county commissioners at the same time.

By Mr. Thompson, to amend the Code, relating to the catching of diamond back terrapins.

By Mr. Gatling, to repeal chapter 369 of the laws of 1883 and for other purposes.

By Mr. Means, to incorporate the Chesapeake, Norfolk and Carolina Railroad Company; also.

To provide for the conveyance of real estate by the owners thereof where their wives are insane.

The bill to enable railroad and other transportation companies to extend their lines and to aid in the construction of other railroads was put upon its second reading. [This bill led to a lengthy discussion and met with unexpected opposition. The friends of the measure protested that it meant nothing more than to facilitate the construction of branch roads where the corporations controlling the main trunks were willing to aid in equipping and operating them. The opponents of the bill protest that it has covert purposes; that it is intended to amend the charter of every railroad company in the State and will create a stupendous monopoly.]

Mr. Bason moved to amend by providing that any railroad company taking advantage of the provisions of the bill shall list the entire property of the corporation for taxation.

Mr. Gatling said this amendment would defeat the object of the bill, for no company whose property was now exempt from taxation could be induced to touch an unremunerative branch under those circumstances. He moved as an amendment to the amendment that the property of the proposed branch roads should be taxed.

The further consideration of the matter was postponed till Friday.

On Friday the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Poole, by request, to exempt druggists from jury duty.

By Mr. Buxton, by request, to declare and protect the identity of married women.

By Mr. Bason, to protect children abandoned by their parents.

By Mr. Alexander, to authorize the State treasurer to invest the surplus of the interest funds in the treasury.

By Mr. Mason, to change the name of the "Albemarle and Roanoke" railroad to "Roanoke."

By Mr. Everett, to prevent live stock from running at large in portions of Richmond county; also

To prohibit the sale of liquor in certain localities in Richmond and Montgomery counties.

By Mr. Mason, to provide for the support of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The bill to enable railroad and other transportation companies to extend their lines, &c., was again debated at length and was referred to the committee of finance.

The bill to prevent live stock from running at large in Rockingham county passed by a vote of 24 to 4.

Mr. Hill introduced a resolution relative to the draining of the North-east branch of the Cape Fear River.

A resolution was adopted to request the Attorney General to ascertain the legal status of unfinished portion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad between Shelby and Rutherfordton.

On Saturday the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Winston, to incorporate the Rankin and Richards Institute.

By Mr. Connor, to amend section 218 of the Code in regard to the service of process upon non-residents.

By Mr. Todd, to amend section 425 of the Code, to suspend the operation of the statute of limitations on judgments where defendants take homesteads.

The bill to provide separate schools for the Croatan Indians passed its third reading.

The bill to amend the law of evidence was taken up. [The purpose of the bill is to admit the testimony of plaintiffs' in personal transactions in presence of defendant's attorney where the defendants are dead.]

The bill passed by a vote of 14 to 12.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To encourage improvement in the breed of cattle.

To amend the charter of Mar's Hill college.

To prohibit fast driving or riding over certain bridges in Chatham county.

In the House, on Wednesday, bills as follows were introduced:

To aid navigation in New River and Stump Sound.

To protect fish in New Berne.

To protect sheep.

To protect postal rights of inmates of the Insane Asylums.

To rebuild the quarantine hospital in Brunswick county.

The bill to amend section 2829 of the code passed its several readings. [The code provided that in sections where the stock law is in force, the owners of lands were required to advertise before they could prosecute persons for driving or riding outside of the road into cultivated fields. This amendment dispenses with that requirement.]

The bill to regulate the time and trial of actions before justices of the peace passed its several readings.

The bill to extend the time given to railroad companies in which to begin work, and

The bills to include geese with cattle running at large, passed.

The bill transferring to the Superior Courts the offence of killing fish with dynamite passed.

On Thursday no bills of importance were introduced except that,

By Mr. Dixon, for the establishment of an industrial school in connection with the University.

The following bills passed:

To convey to the Lake Landing Canal company any interest it may have in the Mattamuskeet Canal company.

To prohibit the sale of cigars and cigarettes to boys, amended by making the age fifteen instead of ten, and

The bill concerning the public schools in Fayetteville.

A large number of important private bills were acted on.

On Friday, the following bills were introduced:

To amend the law of insurance.

To prohibit the Aldermen of Wilmington from collecting poll tax.

To add common school teachers.

To increase the revenues of the State and to better regulate the sale of spirituous liquors. [Proposes to prohibit the sale of liquor in quantities less than a quart, except in incorporated towns and villages.]

To incorporate the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company.

The bill to repeal the provisions of law exempting married women from the operation of the statute of limitations, occupied much of to-days session and passed its several readings.

The bill to prohibit the circulation of obscene literature led to a lengthy debate. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

On Saturday, no bills of importance were introduced.

The debate on the bill to prohibit the circulation of obscene literature was resumed and occupied the attention of the House till the hour of adjournment. The bill passed its second reading by a large majority, and was made the special order for Friday next.

The Croatan Indians of Robeson.

In one of his letters from Raleigh to to his paper, the Asheville *Citizen*, Col. Jno. D. Cameron gives an interesting account of the information obtained from our friend, Mr. Hamilton McMillan, who represents Robeson county in the Senate concerning his bill for separate schools for the Croatan Indians in that county—as follows:

I was much interested the other day by a bill introduced by Mr. McMillan of Robeson, providing for separate schools for the Croatan Indians in Robeson county. I knew there were many people of Indian origin in that county, but supposed they were of the same nature as the Seminoles of Florida, waudering vagabonds, outlaws, without name or tribe. How then was the name Croatan, a tribe of the north-east coast of North Carolina, applicable to them? So I went to Mr. McMillan for information. He is a man of intelligence and information, and he gives me a history which is not only interesting, but of startling historical importance.

Those familiar with the history of the early settlement of North Carolina will recall the history of the lost colony of John White. This man was sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1587, to found a colony. One hundred and seventy men, women and children were left on Roanoke Island. White (the grandfather of Virginia Dare, the first white child of English blood born in America) remained but a few weeks with his colony, returning to England for supplies and assistance. He remained abroad three years, forgetting his colony in his interest in the defence of England against the great Spanish Armada. When he did return, the colony had disappeared leaving no trace except the word "Croatan" cut into the bark of a tree. No authentic record of the colony has ever been had. It disappeared from history as if it never had been.

Now, Mr. McMillan says that these Croatan Indians of Robeson county claim to be the descendants of the white colony, by intermarriage with the whites. They say that their traditions say that the people we call the Croatan Indians (though they do not recognize that name as that of a tribe, but only a village, and that they were Tuscaroras), were friendly to the whites; and finding them destitute and despairing of ever receiving aid from England, persuaded them to leave the Island, and go to the main land. They intermarried with the whites, learned the English language, and abandoned their own tongue. They gradually drifted away from their original seats, and at length settled in Robeson, about the centre of the county. The first deed extant for that county was issued in 1732 to Henry Berry and James Lowry, progenitors of the famous Henry Berry Lowry.

Mr. McMillan says they preserve the English language as it was spoken in the days of Chaucer: using many words obsolete, or only spoken in the rural districts of England, their pronunciation being also antiquated and peculiar. They have only two sounds for the letter "a," a flat one and a very broad one, as for instance:—"fayther" for father, "mon" for man; or the same sound we give in "walk," "talk," &c.

He says they claim only the mixed blood of the white and the Indians, and are indignant that they are charged with having negro blood in their veins, and feel very sensibly the humiliation of being classed as an inferior and degraded people, when they have the proud consciousness of believing through their traditions that they are the pure and unadulterated descendants of a lost colony of full blooded English people, and a noble race of aboriginals. Certainly, if their traditions are true, they have been subjected to cruel usage, and may reasonbly rebel upon the injustice which has classed them with the vagabond creation of all bloods and races. Henry Berry Lowry was one of them; and so were many I knew, whom in my ignorance I might scorn for their taint of negro blood.

It may be added that these Croatans never speak, or rather do not recognize, the name of North Carolina. It is all Virginia to them, as it was in 1587. They were staunch loyalists during the revolutionary war, owing to their attachment to the home of their white ancestry.

Mr. McMillan informs me that he is preparing an article on this subject, which he has been investigating diligently for some years, for the *North American Review*.

He says the bill for separate schools is due to the fact that their numbers (about 2,000) and their sense of indignity at being classed as negroes and inferiors, justifies such provision.

The Stock Law in the East.

At a large meeting of farmers in Kinston, the other day, the following resolutions were adopted: "We the citizens of that portion of Lenoir, Greene and Wayne counties embraced in the "stock law" "no fence" district, in public meeting assembled in the court house at Kinston, learn from reliable source, that a petition has been introduced in the legislature to repeal the stock law now in force in said counties. Therefore be it resolved.

1st. That we, the land owners and non-land owners, find that after trying the workings of the present stock law for two years, (and for four years in one township), that it is a great benefit to the farmers and farm laborers in our territory.

2nd. That a repeal of the present law would work a great hardship upon all classes in the territory connected in any way with the farming interest.

3rd. That prior to the enactment of the stock law there were very few, if any, farms with a lawful fence around it, and at present most of the fences have rotted down that have not been removed.

4th. That we believe that the value of live stock is nearly as much and the quality much better than prior to the enactment of the stock law.

5th. That in our judgment, it would cost ten times the value of the cattle, hogs and sheep to replace the fences.

6th. That under the old law it cost farmers annually more than the value of the live stock running at large to keep the fences in repair.

7th. That there are a large number of farms in the stock law territory that could not possibly be fenced should the stock law be repealed.

8th. That we demand of our representatives that they exert themselves to keep the law as it is.

9th. That a committee be and are hereby appointed to go to Raleigh and state the case before the legislature.

NATIONAL COTTON PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The following have been appointed by Governor Scales delegates to the convention of the above named association, to be held at New Orleans on the 10th inst: J. R. Thigpen, Tarboro; Jonathan Evans, Fayetteville; W. F. Green, Franklinton; A. G Brooks, Black Creek; Hon. W. R. Williams, Raleigh; I. A. Sugg, Greenville; Turner Battle, Rocky Mount; J. W. B. Watson, Raleigh; Richmond Pearson, Asheville; John Robinson, Wadesboro; Barwell Blanton, Shelby; R. L. Steele, Rockingham; James P. Glenn, Raleigh; W. G. Upchurch, Raleigh; Jesse Pearce, Franklinton; Octavius Coke, Raleigh; John D. Williams, Fayetteville; Fred. Biddle, Donald McRae, Wilmington; Geo. Allen, New Berne; W. T. Blackwell, Durham; R. P. Richardson, Reidsville; D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro; Mr. Garrett, Asheville; S. B Alexander, Solomon Reid, Charlotte; N. A. Gregory, John Watson, Oxford; Thomas Allen, Warrenton; R. B. Peebles, Jackson; John D. Whitford, New Berne; A. Leazar, Mooresville; Frank Fries, Winston; Arnold Borden, Goldsboro; N. P. Foard, Leaksville; Paul Cameron, Hillsboro; T. T. Oliver, Pine Level; R. W. Wharton, Washington.

Yale College Waked Up

Said a New Haven dispatch of recent date: Yale College has been waked up by some lively remarks from a New Haven clergyman who is quoted as practically remarking that this college is a snare and delusion. The Rev. Dr. J. E Todd, Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, made this entertaing arraignment at the last meeting of the Congregational Club, of this city. Dr. Todd has some prominence in Congregational circles. His church is wealthy and influential. Naturally his pointed remarks have created a breeze. His speech had for its text a paper by the Rev. Newman Smyth on "Christian Economics, which touched on the subject of college education.

"If I had my way," so members of the club quote Dr. Todd, "I would merge all the colleges of the country into two—one for the East and one for the West. The Western one I would put in the Sandwich Islands, the Eastern one in Nova Scotia. It may be well enough to respect the sentiment attached to the preparatory schools and it may be true that they feed our large colleges. This only makes the argument stronger against the multiplicity of colleges. Anybody who has watched the curriculum of our institutions for the past few years, anybody who has closely scrutinized graduating classes, can but admit that college education is losing, not gaining, ground. For my part, I would prefer to have the doors of the college and preparatory school shut up. I do not believe there is a Professor in Yale College to-day who can translate at sight and without recourse to thumbed lexicons Latin or Greek with which he has had no previous acquaintance. If this be true, as certainly it was in my college days, what can you expect from the students themselves?"

In discussing this subject and referring to the debates on his position, Dr. Todd remarks that he hopes for further and fuller discussion.

"The question," he adds, "is an important one and ought to be placed in its proper light. It is my firm opinion that there is more truth than is suspected in the statement that our Yale Professors are backward in their classics. And I doubt very much if one, if admitted to the Baltimore Plenary Council, could have followed the discussions of the Bishops, conducted as they were in Latin. Nor do I believe that they could understand the Latin disputations of the universities of Continental Europe. Too much time is wasted on the dry grammatical forms. In a word, the Latin and Greek of our colleges form a jumble; they are not taught to be spoken, and in the hands of some of our professors bear more resemblance to a Chinese puzzle than to languages opening up rich fields to the student. There is too much pretense in the present system. The training is not thorough enough. This is shown by the absence of college men in the literary achievements of to day. Men who were never inside college walls are coming to the front in every branch of knowledge. There is something wrong somewhere.

Mr. Hendricks at Atlanta.

An Atlanta dispatch of the 5th says: Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks and party reached Atlanta this morning at 4 o'clock in a special car. At 8:30 they were escorted to the Kimball house, where breakfast was served. The company they met at breakfast consisted of about thirty prominent citizens. A large crowd was congregated about the hotel. The Mayor introduced Mr. Hendricks, who addressed the people from the balcony.

He said: "Gentlemen of the State of Georgia, I did not expect to receive this welcome at your hands to-day. I accept it as a tribute from a great State of this Union, a State that is firmly united with the great State of Indiana, from which I come. (Applause.) I accept it with pleasure because it is an honor done me by the people themselves. We have recently, in the North, as well as in the South, passed through a great political contest, I think the greatest the country has ever seen. It has resulted, in my judgment, most gloriously. The country is, for the first time in a great many years, to be placed under the management of the Democrats. (Applause.) I believe that the change will be for the welfare not only of the white race, but of the colored race of our country, so many of whom I see here to-day. Did you observe that out of all the millions of votes cast the question was finally decided upon the ballots of 1,142 men in the State of New York? This entire country had its political fortunes decided by that small vote and when it come to be known that there was 1,142 majority for Cleveland and Hendricks in the State of New York, it was then known that the country had gone for the Democrats, and that difference of 1,142 votes decided the judgment of 54,000,000 of people. So grand a spectacle was never witnessed in any country of the world. It is the face of sentiment that the majority shall govern, and the Republicans North and South now bend their heads in respect to the judgment of the majority, as the Democrats have done in the past, and is it not an evidence of increased union between all sections of the country? It was not in the South that that small difference controlled the vote. It was not in the "Empire" State of Georgia that a small majority controlled 54,000,000 of people, but it was in a Northern State. It was in New York, a great and powerful State, that 1,142 was given, and North and South that became the judgment of all the people. So I think I can say to you that we stand in the Union more firmly to-day than ever before."

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS—We are requested by Col. Green to state that the approaching examinations of the Civil Service Commission will be held at an early day (time not yet known, but to be published soon) at Goldsboro and Charlotte.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.—We are indebted to General Cox for a copy of his speech on the bill concerning the French Spoliations claims, which we have read with great pleasure. It was an able speech, embodying also the results of patient research.

IN THE FASHION.

GEO. BRANDT

"To be in the Fashion,"

offers his entire stock of goods

—STRICTLY—

AT NEW YORK COST,

which includes a FULL LINE of

Ziegler Brothers' Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing at 10 per cent. less than cost.

The public generally are cordially invited to call and examine my stock, compare prices and make their purchases.

☞This is the

ONLY OPPORTUNITY

now offered the community to provide for their family wants at

New York Cost.

The above proposition stands for

30 DAYS ONLY.

GEO. BRANDT.

Jan 15, 1885. 10t

NORTH CAROLINA---CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A. A. McKethan

vs.

John B. Broadfoot, Guardian of the infant heir of James B. Broadfoot, dec'd, and Mrs. Mary Broadfoot.

Notice of Lis Pendens.

The foregoing action was begun and is now pending in the Superior Court of said County, and the purpose of the same is to enforce a purchase money *lien* for money advanced by the plaintiff, as purchase money for the lot of land, with dwelling situated thereon, on Dick street in the town of Fayetteville, adjoining the "Mullins lot," it being the same, which was the last residence of Mrs. Marseline Waddell, and where she lived and died. The object of this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the plaintiff's action will affect the title to the foregoing described real estate, it being alleged that the same is liable for the money so advanced by him, and this action is to enforce the plaintiff's demand.

THOMAS H. SUTTON.

Jan. 7th, 1885. Plaintiff's Attorney. 10t-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

See notice

CHARLES HAIGH—Plows.
R. McNEILL—Card.
R. McNEILL—Notice.
H. McD. ROBINSON—Card.
A. S. HUSKE & Co.—Plows.
J. S. NEWTON—Auction Notice.
Z. B. NEWTON AND McDUFFIE—Card.
J. WHITFIELD AND McDUFFIE—Card.
T. & Y. V. R. R.—Notice to Shippers.

ABOUT TOWN.

A slight change in the weather of from 45 degrees Tuesday to 14 degrees Wednesday morning.

THE PHANTON PARTY.—The Phanton Party at Fayetteville Hotel to-morrow night will be a delightful affair.

SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.—The attention of our city marshal is drawn to the reckless pistol practice indulged in at night, in various parts of the city.

WARNING FOR THE WICKED.—If the predictions of cyclones for the coming summer are verified, it will be well to be fixing caves and dug-outs in plenty of time beforehand.

FIRE.—Just before going to press this morning—3 o'clock—a fire consumed the kitchen in rear of Mr. J. C. Haigh's residence on Dick Street. By good management, the residence itself and that of Capt. Daingerfield a few feet North and their outbuildings almost adjoining, were saved.

CONCERT.—Quite a large audience was present at the Wizard Oil concert on Thursday night despite the disagreable weather. After the concert the crowd repaired to Fayetteville Hall, where they enjoyed a delightful hop complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Glover on the eve of the Troupe. Dancing was kept up to late hour and every one had a pleasant evening.

FIRE.—Monday morning about 4 o'clock the alarm of fire was given. The house of Thomas Whitfield, on Gillespie street was discovered to be on fire between the ceiling and chimney. A large crowd speedily assembled and everything possible was done to save the building; but finding this impossible on account of the location of the flames every effort was made towards saving the furniture, most of which was removed before the roof fell in. The house was a very handsome one, recently built. We learn that it was insured for $1,600, and that its cost for building was much larger than amount of insurance.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Max Sundle is altering the front of his store on Person street. He intends putting in two handsome show windows with the door between them which will be an improvement on the old plan of a door on one side and window on the other.

The walls of the new Bank are rapidly going up.

The frame of Mr. J. A. Pemberton, Jr's. house has been put up and the work is being rapidly pushed forward.

Mr. Wm. McDonald, Sr., is having his store on Gillespie street thoroughly repaired, putting in new floor and generally improving it.

The building boom of Fayetteville is not confined to the main streets and their neighborhood, but all around town, in the suburbs, as well as on the more fashionable and valuable building lots near the heart of town. Houses going up and others recently built, greet the eye at nearly every step.

THE MASQUERADE BALL.—The Masquerade Ball Friday night last was a most successful and enjoyable affair, the crowd present numbering about two hundred in all—sufficiently large to be pleasant and not large enough to be crowded. The costumes of the masquers were tasteful, grotesque and ridiculous, according to the taste of the wearers, some being really beautiful and others very laughable. The best of order was observed both previous to and after unmasking. Dancing was kept up with zest until the supper march was sounded, when each and all hastened to gather around the well filled tables on the stage that groaned under their loads of substantials and delicacies. The preparation and superintendence of this branch of the ball was delegated to Mrs. Max Sehlossberg, and a better choice could not have been made, for the supper is pronounced by all to have been the best and most bounteous one ever gotten up on such an occasion—the elegant cooking and savory seasoning of the meats being especially noticeable. This feature of the supper was repeatedly drawn to our attention by one of our biggest merchants, and as he, to our certain knowledge, ate an entire duck, drank six cups of coffee and bestowed much attention on the other viands, he is a capable judge. Dancing was resumed and kept up for some time after supper, and at a late hour the happy company dispersed, with many expressions of admiration of the successful and pleasant management of this the first bal masque of '85.

A Graceful Act.

We had occasion, a week or two ago, to commend to the attention of our Northern friends the spectacle of a Southern colored man risking his life to save the property of his white neighbors from fire. Here is another act in the same direction, which the white people of Fayetteville as highly appreciate as it was gracefully done:

The colored school committee of Cross Creek township having on hand a surplus of some two hundred dollars, addressed the following letter to Senator Troy, who who introduced the bill subjoined:

W. C. TROY, ESQ., Senator &c.—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned school committee of District No. 1, Cross Creek township Cumberland county, North Carolina, respectfully ask you to use your best exertions to have such legislation passed as will enable us to turn over to the Trustees of Fayetteville graded and normal school for whites, in their capacity as school committeemen, for the whites of Cross Creek township, Cumberland county, N. C. whatever balance may stand to the credit of our school district upon the Treasurer's books of Cumberland county, after paying all proper expenses incurred, in running our school for the full term of ten months. We would like to have such authority given us by law, to so dispose of the present balance, amounting to about one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars, and any balance that may hereafter accrue under like circumstances. In this connection we desire to thank you and the white people of Cross Creek township generally for material assistance and valued counsel given us in regard to the welfare of our schools; and to express the sincere wish that nothing will occur to mar the kindly relations existing at present between the races in this county as to schools and all other matters pertaining to our common welfare. Very respectfully, A. J. Henderson, F. Nelson, David Cain, School Committee, District No. 1 Cross Creek township, North Carolina.

Fayetteville, Jan. 12.

The Senate was so blessed with the action of the committee, writes Mr. Troy, that it ordered their letters spread upon the journal—an unusual act.

AN ACT CONCERNING PUCLIC SCHOOLS IN FAYETTEVILLE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SEC. 1. That the School Committee, for district No. 1, colored, in Cross Creek township, Cumberland county, are hereby authorized, at their discretion, to transfer, to the trustees of the Fayetteville Graded School, for whites, in the said township, any surplus school funds that may have accumulated, or may hereafter accumulate, to the credit of said district, after defraying all expenses incident to a ten months school in the same, annually.

SEC. 2. The county treasurer, for said county, is authorized to make the transfer provided in the preceding section, on application of said committee.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this the 6th day of February, A. D., 1885.

Sundry Observations.

Politics are almost forgotten. Everybody is busy preparing for building, planting, or spring trade.

Two or three fashionable weddings just after Lent.

Capt. J. C. Poe has been appointed town marshal by the Board of Commissioners.

We are informed that Messrs. Wright Bros. have taken contracts to build two dwellings in Bennettsville, to cost in the neighborhood of $5,000, and $7000.

It is a pleasure to us and the numerous other friends of Mr. Alexander Cook, to hear that among a large class examined this week by the State Board of Pharmacy, he passed a most creditable and successful examination, which is the more gratifying on account of the readiness with which he answered questions that many applicants failed to properly solve. Mr. Cook has been living with and studying under Mr. H. R. Horne for several years, and is thoroughly educated in his profession.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. Breeden and McCall, prominent and wealthy residents of Bennettsville, S. C., were in the city this week.

Mr. Anderson Huske, who has been quite sick, is able to be out again.

MARRIED.

SMITH—SHEPHERD—On Dec. 23d 1884, at the residence of the brides' mother, near Fayetteville, by the Rev. H. G. Hill, Capt. HENRY E. SMITH, of Cumberland, to Miss MAGGIE D. SHEPHERD.

JACKSON—WILLIAMS—On Dec. 31st 1884, at the residence of Mr. Robert Williams, of Cumberland, by the same, Mr. RUFUS A. JACKSON to Miss AMELIA WILLIAMS, all of Cumberland.

JOHNSON—McNEILL—On Jan'y 28, 1885, at the residence of Mr. Hector McNeill, by the same, Mr. ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, of Laurinburg, to Miss FLORA C. McNEILL, of Cumberland.

DIED.

PHILLIPS—In this town, on Friday Feb'y 6, EMMA D., daughter of T. E. and Alice Phillips, aged 9 years and 8 months.

We had little Emma once
She was our darling pride.
Perhaps we loved her, oh too well
For soon she slept and died. FRIEND

SPECIAL NOTICES.

One Bottle instead of a Dozen.

"And it took only one bottle to do it," said a gentleman, speaking of Parker's Hair Balsam. I had a run of fever, and when I got well of that my hair began to fall out so fast as to alarm me, I really didn't know what to do until one day a friend said, 'try Parker's Hair Balsam.' That was some months ago. What surprised me was the fact that one bottle was enough. I expected to use up a dozen. Clean, highly perfumed, not oily, not a dye. Restores original color.

"Easy to See Through."

How can a watch—no matter how costly—be expected to to go when the mainspring won't operate? How can any one be well when his stomach, liver or kidneys are out of order? Of course you say, "He cannot." Yet thousands of people drag along miserably in that condition; not sick abed, but not able to work with comfort and energy. How foolish, when a bottle or two of Parker's Tonic would set them all right. Try it, and get back your health and spirits.

The Great Attractionat New Orleans.

The vast crowd of strangers attracted to the great World's Exposition of Industry at New Orleans, looked with delight at the fairness which marked the 176th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, on January 13th, last. It resulted that ticket No. 15,935 drew the first capital prize of $75,000, and was held by Mr. Thomas M. Thornton, a prominent banker of Shelbyville, Ill., who collected it through the Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; No. 57,741 drew the second prize of $25,000 and it was sold in fifths (each at $1 00), one to H. E. Browne, of Fairmount, Ind., who collected it through the Fairmount Bank; one to Daniel Shutt, of Chicago, Ill., who collected it in person; another to Lee Sampson, Sigourney, Iowa; and the remaining portions were scattered elsewhere. No. 5,153 drew the third prize of $10,000, sold also in fifths; two-fifths collected through Exchange Bank of Dallas, Texas, for Mr. A. E. Hall, salesman for Sanger Bros., Dallas, and Mr. Fred Cheadle, also of Dallas; one to O. J. Ferris, of Cincinnati, Ohio; another to Louis H. Kaichan, of Messrs. Six, Krouse & Co., also of Cincinnati; and so it went with $252,500 worth of fortune flying in all directions. Next (the 178th) drawing will be on Tuesday March 10th, 1885, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information on application. Be wise in due time.

Scrofula.

I have had hereditary scrofula broken out on me for eight years My mother and one sister died with it, and I, supposing that I would go as other members of the family had, had despaired of life. The treatment of mercury and potash seemed to aggravate instead of curing the disease. In this condition I was pressed to use Swift's Specific. After taking six bottles the fearful ulcers on my neck and arms disappeared and the scars only remain to remind me of my sufferings. Had I taken S. S. S. at first, I would have been a well man long ago.

Oct. 18, 1884. FRANK GILCHER, Danville, Ky.

Eczema.

I was affected for nearly four years with eczema. The doctors called it at first erysipelas. I was treated by physicians. I was cured by Swift's Specific. I used about thirty bottles and have had no trouble with it since. I refused to take it, even after it was recommended to me by others, for some time—such was my prejudice to the name of it; but having tried it myself I now believe it is the best blood purifier in all my knowledge. It did another thing for me. I had suffered from piles for many years. Since taking this medicine I have been relieved, and believe it cured me. R. H. JONES,

Cartersville, Ga., August 25, 1884.

My daughter, seven years old, has been afflicted with eczema for two years, and after trying other remedies in vain, I gave her Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), and one and a half bottles cured her sound and well. It is the best blood remedy in the country. MRS. M. S. JUDKINS.

Cedartown Mill, July 23, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST WHAT HE knows about the merit of Sartner's Indian Vermifuge, the popular remedy.

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

White's Combined Plow.

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

NOTICE

APPLICATION HAVING BEEN MADE TO me, G. P. McNeill, Cashier People's National Bank, by Alex. McArthur, adm'r of J. J. Gilchrist, dec'd, for duplicate of certificate No. 309, dated Jan'y 31, 1884, for $5,000, original supposed to have been lost, notice is her by given that the request will be granted and a duplicate certificate issued unless the original is presented within 30 days from date hereof.

G. P. McNEILL, Cash'r.
Feb'y 12. 1t

Auction Notice.

I WILL SELL AT THE MARKET HOUSE in Fayetteville, on Saturday Feb'y 14th 1885, at auction, a splendid HORSE, 9 years old, perfectly sound and reliable in every respect. A rare chance for a farmer or draymau.

Terms make known at sale.

Z. B. NEWTON, Att'y.
Feb'y 12. 1t

H. McD. Robinson

LAW OFFICE 21 GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 12, 1885. 105 tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

BY

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 10, 1885.

All matters of difference between this Company and the Seabord Air Line having been adjusted, shippers to or from Northern cities can now make their shipments by the Piedmont Air Line *via* Greensboro, or Seaboard Air Line *via* Portsmouth, as they may elect.

Rates will be the same from same points by either line, giving shippers preference.

JAS. S. MORRISON,
Gen'l Supt.

JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l F't Ag't.
Feb. 12. 1t

A CARD.

I DESIRE TO EXPRESS MY GRATEFUL thanks to the Fire Department for their efforts in saving my dwelling house from the fire on Monday morning last. To the white and colored people of Fayetteville, I am under special obligations, and for their hard work and many kindnesses, I beg that they will accept the grateful thanks of myself and family.

Very respectfully,
JAS. R. McNEILL.
Feb'y 12. 1t

A CARD.

WE DESIRE to express our most grateful thanks to the Fire Department and citizens generally for their earnest and partly successful efforts in saving our property from the fire on Monday morning; especially to those who responded so early to our calls, and saved so much of our furniture from breakage and damage by the inclement weather.

T. C. WHITFIELD,
H. S. McDUFFIE.
Feb'y 12. 1t

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	50@65
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12@00	Flint—good	10@16
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7¾@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	15@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	1@1½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	25@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@00	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	30@25	PORK—	7@8½
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	35@40
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	100@110
CHICKENS—	20@25	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	15@17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	8@8½
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	65@75	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 80	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. B. RANKEN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10¾@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	21½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb—2 4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.25 cts. for Strained and $1.10 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00; 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@5.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

PHANTOM PARTY.

THE FRIENDS OF PROF. BELLEZZA propose giving him a

Benefit Hop

on Friday night, Feb'y 13th. Admission for gentlemen 50 cents. Ladies and children 25 cents. Spectators must also purchase tickets.

Dancing to begin at 8 o'clock, P. M. sharp. Masques to be removed at 10 o'clock. This will be *the* hop of the season, and all who wish to enjoy a pleasant evening should not fail to attend. Present your masked faces and your tickets to the doorkeeper.

Tickets at Haigh's Book Store.
Feb'y 12. 1t

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
J. F. EARLY,
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchises was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A MOST UNRIVALED OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 10th, 1885—178th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$365,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Jan. 15, 1885. 101-4t

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

for the Flower Garden, Parlor, Green-house, Park and Cemetery, will be ready about Feb. 1st.—free to all. Our old customers will receive it without ordering. Others wishing a copy will send their address to

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
jan. 29, 1885 103 tf

A Meritorious Article.

The recent damp weather has been very injurious to Pianos, Organs and walnut furniture, causing it to discolor and damaging it in other ways. German Piano and Organ Polish will be found a valuable article in removing troubles of this kind. A bottle sent to your address, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents. For sale by

W. W. IPARK, Fayetteville, N. C.,
formerly 335 Church st., Lancaster, Pa.
103-1m

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Japan Persimmon and other fruit trees; Grape-vines and other fruit plants; all of finest size and quality. Choice varieties only.

J. S. BREECE,
Fayetteville (N. C.) Nursery.
Feb 5, 1885 104-tf

Cotton Machinery FOR SALE.

THE Machinery of the Starr Mills in Fayetteville, N. C., capacity, 100 bunches yarn per day. Also the buildings and lots. If not disposed of at private sale will be sold at auction at the Market House on Wednesday, the 18th of Feb.

For full information, apply to

H. G. HALL.

W S COOK, Auctioneer
1t

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

CALL AT

SEDBERRY'S

AND BUY

BUIST'S FRESH Garden Seeds.

MOTTO:

New and Fresh or None.

Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

Brick, Brick.

100,000 GOOD BRICK FOR SALE at McMILLAN BROS.
Feb 6, 1885, 104-3t

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.

Consignments solicited.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 97 William Street,
New York.

TESTIMONIALS OF Wofford's Winter Grape.

GAINSVILLE, GA.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Gainsville, have seen an eaten of the winter grape propagated by B. F. Wofford of this place, and do heartily endorse it as a very fine grape, being entirely distinct from any other native grape we have seen. We believe this new grape will fill a place in the vineyard long sought for, and will extend the grape crop at least two months in the season. It is very sweet and palatable.—[Signed] C. C. SANDERS, Dr. DANIEL PLOWER, J. E. REDWINE, Ed. Gainsville *Eagle*; BANKS & BRO., Bankers; J. B ESTES, Judge Superior Court; O. B. THOMPSON, Largest Fruit Grower in Hall Co., Ga.; P. F. LAWSHE, Postmaster and Editor of the *Southron*; J. S. GAINES, Sheriff of Hall Co.; W. B. SMITH, Clerk Superior Court.

POLKSVILLE, GA., Feb. 13, 1884.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have lived for years in one-fourth mile of Abraham Wofford's, on whose premises grows the noted grape vine known as Wofford's Winter Grape.

I have eaten the grape from middle of September till last of December in its perfect state—the best and sweetest late grape known.

WILLIS STATON.

GAINSVILLE, GA., Feb. 14, 1884.

I have known the grape in White county, on Abraham Wofford's place, known as Wofford's Winter, for more than 20 years, and have often the grapes from the old mother vine almost every year in this period, and know that it is all that is claimed for it. I regard it as the best grape in cultivation, and it promises more good points than any other variety in my knowledge. I have eaten the fruit as late as last of December, and have never known them to fail to bear a good crop. I have recently bought land, and have purchased my first order, and would not take $10.00 apiece for the vines. There is no better grape for the table than this, giving a most delicious farewell to the palate.

J. H. BROCK.

☞ A limited number one year old vines can be furnished at $2 00 each by J. S. Ragsdale & Bro., who have control of this grape for three years in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

J. S. RAGSDALE & BRO.,
NURSERYMEN, Jamestown, N. C.
H. D. STAGG, AGT.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
feb. 5, 1885. 104-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Pemberton & Newbeury is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due by the firm are assumed by E. L. Pemberton; and all debts due to the late firm are to be paid to E. L. Pemberton, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same.

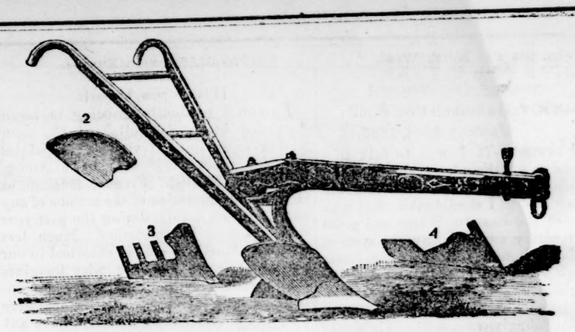
E. L. PEMBERTON.
W. H NEWBEURY.
Feb 1, 1885. 104-4t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf



CLIPPER PLOWS.

The Best on the Market.

Guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE FARMERS TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLOWS, and ask them to call at our store and examine them. We have sold about three hundred of them during the last three years, and have diligently inquired into their merits, and as every one was guaranteed to give satisfaction, in no instance that we know of has one failed to do so, but on the contrary, we are told by scores, "it is the best plow in the world." We feel no hesitation in recommending them to those who have not tried them. Ever since it took the first premium at the Raleigh fair in 1880, in the field trial, in competition with twelve of the leading plows used in the South, the sale has been on the increase, and still continues to improve. We have bought more this season than ever before, because the demand is greater.

We guarantee every one to give perfect satisfaction, so you run no risk in trying one. We think our stock of Plows and Castings will be the largest and most complete in town within one week.

Clipper, Atlas, Stonewall, Farmer's Friend, Leader, New 48, 50, 40, 45, 35—Plows; Old Style 35, 40, 45, 50, A6, 6E, M6 and 10 Plows,

with complete line of castings for above. Also castings for Watt and Dixie Plows. We also have a full line of Trace Chains, Collars, Harness, Bridles, Plow Lines, Back Bands, &c., &c.

Country merchants would do well to see us, or correspond with us before purchasing Plows or Castings elsewhere.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
105 tf
February 12, 1885.

MILLINERY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES FOR TWENTY DAYS

For Cash only.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS, COME AND

Bring the Money!

—o—

A NEW SUPPLY OF THOSE
25 Cent HATS; Also 5 and 10 Cent Goods.
Scraps for Crazy Patchwork.

jan. 29 tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE

Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.

ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and Examine.

December 18, 1884. 98tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of Daniel Blue, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before Feb. 1st, 1886.

N. W. RAY,
Adm'r of Daniel Blue.
Feb 2, 1885 104-4w

Administrators' Sale of LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of D Harnett County, we will, on Saturday Feb'y 28th, 1885, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of the late Arch'd McKay, situate on Little Cross Creek, about three to four miles north-west of Fayetteville, containing about 500 acres, be it more or less.

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months.

N. W. RAY,
Z. B. NEWTON.
Jan. 30, 1885-tf Adm'rs of Arch'd McKay.

1849. Forty Years. 1884.

J. C. THOMSON

AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

which he will sell low for

CASH

or on time secured by good notes.

Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at

NO. 53 PERSON STREET.

J. C. THOMSON.
Nov 13, 1884 93tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.

Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.

Vegetables of all kinds.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 50tf

LUMBER.

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just been started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No payment asked until satisfaction is given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞ Planing mill in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Cox Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:34 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Cox Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 85tf

From the Far North West.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

POMEROY, GARFIELD CO., W. T., January 22nd, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—If I was to talk to a man raised upon the plains, and who had in all his life never seen a respectable shade tree, and if I should take that man to a map of the Eastern States and point out the territory embraced by the state of North Carolina, and tell him that forest trees grew all over that state, and describe the height and size of such trees to him, he would very likely say with an incredulous smile "oh, give us a rest." He would mean by this, "I don't believe your story."

I have no donbt but that there are many things which I will say to you, that will appear as incredulous to many of your people as would the aforesaid tree story appear to a man of the plains.

THE WEATHER AND CLIMATE.

The climate of Washington Territory, that is eastern Washington, is a thing peculiar to the region. The better plan perhaps to describe it, will be to describe real and actual occurences in it. In the winter the weather is very changeable. About the 4th of December last, we had a severe freeze. The frost was all that frost could be expected to be for about eight days. At night frost fell, or rose, as the case may be, to a depth of one inch, during each night. On the 12th of December snow began to fall, and continued to fall day and night for thirteen days. During seventeen days we had, perhaps, six hours of sunshine, and these all coming in the last four days of the seventeen. After the snow we had a few days of cold frosty weather, the thermometer standing at about 10° to 20° below zero. During the snow-fall, the weather was pleasant, the thermometer standing at about 20 degrees above zero. There is one peculiarity of this Washington weather; when the thermometer is as low as 20° above zero, we never have any wind, and at 20° below zero, it is usually about as pleasant as it is at 40° above zero.

SNOW.

The snow fell during the December storm, here, to the depth of 30 inches. At Walla Walla, forty miles south west of here, to the depth of 36 inches. At the Dalles in Oregon, still further south, to the depth of five feet.

THE CHINOOK.

On the 10th, of January, inst., I took a sleigh ride, from Pomeroy to Pataha City, at about from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and on the ride from Pataha City to this place I had to face a driving snow and a cold west wind. At 11 o'clock the same day, the wind changed to the south west, the western and south western horizon became black or dark blue, and immediately the chinook was upon us.

I had heard that very morning the chinook predicted by an old settler, and he gave as a reason, that he had noticed the ice breaking up in the creek. The word chinook is after the vast tribe of Indians who lived upon the Pacific coast, from Puget Sound to San Francisco. This Chinook nation embraced many sub-tribes, of various names.

In the Signal Service Notes, No. 9 of 1883, the chinook wind is described as a warm wind which comes from the mouth of the Columbia river, or Chinook Point. But this is a very uncertain description of the chinook. I observed our last chinook with a great deal of care and can state its effects, if nothing more. As I said before the wind changed from the west to the south west almost instantly, and when the change was complete we had the chinook. The chinook commenced at about 11 o'clock a. m., at a time when the snow was 30 inches deep on the plains. In three hours the rocks and grass on the hill sides which sloped towards the south, were beginning to show. At 4 o'clock the same day the southern hill slopes were bare, and at 12 o'clock the next day all the snow was gone except in the hollows, where the wind could not touch it. While the chinook was blowing, the thermometer stood at about 48° above zero. The chinook is a very cold and disagreeable wind, and is usually accompanied with rain. In February 1884, I witnessed a chinook which carried off ten inches of snow in three hours, and in places where the slope of the ground was favorable, the top of the ground was dried.

Without the chinook this country would be a second Siberia. I have heard no special accounting for these peculiar winds; but I have no doubt they originate under the influence of the great Japan Ocean current which flows eastward across the Pacific Ocean.

The manner in which these winds lick up the snow is strange and wonderful. They soften the entire body of snow, and when it begins to melt there is nothing to which I can well compare them better than a steam blast. They cut under the snow, and almost plow it up.

SNOW FALL.

The snow fall here is very fine, and it takes considerable time for the snow to gain much in depth. For instance, the snow fell for thirteen days and nights, and was thirty inches deep. Since this storm passed away we have had another of three days duration, and now the snow is nine inches deep, and we are looking for another chinook. The oldest settler here says that the snow fall in December was the deepest they ever saw in this section, and this winter had been the hardest ever known here, except the winter of 1862.

HEALTH.

The health of this country is as fine as it can well be anywhere. There is no malaria, and sickness is the exception. Consumption in its primary stages will be cured by the dry atmosphere, but consumption in advanced stages seems to grow rapidly worse, and those thus affected do not live near so long as with you. This climate is not good for rheumatism. This disease grows rapidly worse here, and there is a great deal more of it than in North Carolina.

COMPLEXION.

This climate has a fine effect upon the complexion, rendering the skin white, clear and transparent. I have often noticed those who possessed only ordinary faces and features, from their pure clear complexion seem almost handsome or beautiful. This is especially the case with the young. I take this to be the reason for the beauty of most of the women. EPSILON:

The Old Year In Europe.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Europe is gradually growing to mean Asia and Africa as well, and the man who takes an isolated view of its politics or social upheavals is sure to be wrong. A merely English, French, Russian or German interpretation of the actions of any one European nation during the past year will be a false interpretation. Much less will the American who is absorbed in our party politics at home, or who imagines that personal and political selfishness, intriguing and corruption are the exclusive property of American statesmen, have any just or adequate idea of Old World history for the year just closed. Europe, during the past twelve months has been the same universal jangle of ambitious nations that it has been for two thousand years, only the ruling, conquering race has concentrated in new centres with new ambitions under way. To know just what these are and just what has been done toward their accomplishment is to get and hold the key of the world's history at this hour.

At the opening of the year in England the great vexing questions were: How could England complete and hold her rule over Egypt without annexing it, and so hold the gateway to India, which is all that England wants with Egypt, without precipitating a war with France and giving her a pretext for annexing a part of China; without giving Germany a pretext for annexing large portions of Africa; without giving an excuse to Russia for the execution of its long-cherished schemes of conquest through Mery and Afghanistan to a position of easy menace on India and a clear, final outlet in the Arabian Sea, for a share of the great southern commerce of the Old World? At the same time, how could England, while aiming to do at least so much with her foreign policy, pass her franchise bill over the opposition of the Lords; shift to a redistribution of seats in Parliament without at the same time shifting the balance of party power, and above all, how could the Liberal Gladstone government, through the infinite detail, side issues and confusion of all this, keep its hands on the helm of state and in the purse of the British nation? Bearing all the detail of this work in mind, with the added English issues of Gordon in the Soudan, of the Congo and its relations to Portugal, of Canada and its propositions of a grand British confederation, of Ireland and its home rulers and of irritated little bothers with ourselves on treaty and canal questions, it will be seen that tha tasks on Mr. Gladstone's hands at the beginning of the year 1884 were simply herculean—larger than those that any Englishman before ever had to handle—and it is clear to those who keep the issues in mind that had not the Premier of England acted with more than ordinary caution, patience, foresight and international principle he would have plunged his nation in war and have set back the civilization of Europe at least one hundred years.

England has passed her franchise bill, adding two million voters to her national politics; she has virtually secured a good scheme for the redistribution of seats in Parliament, and so has reconciled Lords and commons once more and united the popular voice of the nation in favor of liberal, popular government. And England has succeeded so far in her Egypto-India schemes. She has also held France in some check as regards her movements against China. But she has failed to check Russian advances southward in Western Asia and how much she has halted or thwarted Bismarck in his African ambitions nobody but Bismarck and Gladstone and their respective rulers and subordinates know or need pretend to know. No other nation in the world has had such burdens to carry during the past year and it is very doubtful if any other man alive, not excepting Bismarck himself, could have carried them as well and still have held the world in peace. Any blusterer can blunder into mere one-sided criticism and any butcher can play the game of war. But England under Gladstone, especially during the last year, means something more than this and, on the whole, deserves the praises rather than the sneers of all men.

With Germany at the opening of the last year there was no vexing question of of home policy or of patriotism. German unity as made up of nearly all the old Teutonic States, besides what Germany has plucked from Austria on the southeast and from France on the west, is an established fact of European history. It is the fixed basis from which Bismarck constantly acts on all parts of the world. What Bismarck had to consider for his nation at the opening of the year was how could he reconcile and hold to himself for all purposes against liberals and socialists the Catholic party, more or less disaffected by previous anti Catholic tyrannical legislation; how far Germany might safely go in an anti English alliance with Russia, encouraging the latter in its western Asiatic advances; how far it was safe to play with France as an English irritant, without committing Germany to any fixed alliance with France, which would be hateful to both nations and practically impossible, and how, by playing these cards with Austria and possibly Italy as lesser aids, Bismarck could formulate and set in motion his new and great colonial policy of settling Southwestern Africa with German subjects and so make Germany no longer merely Prussian, Protestant, scholarly and mechanical, but a commercial empire after the pattern of Norman England, only with no Liberal Gladstonian nonsense to weaken the same. Up to this hour Bismarck has not reconciled the Catholic party. It is loyal to Germany, but not Bismarckian, and never will be. He has has not yet forced England and France to a fight. He has so far failed in his schemes on the Congo—that is previous rights there are to be recognized, and the neutrality scheme has failed. He has been beaten twice in the Reichstage, not on questions of German unity or of a sound national policy—for the Liberals are as patriotic as he—but on questions relating to the continuance of his own dictatorship after death and the merest issues of personal vanity. No sane man questions Bismarck's greatness or the greatness of the work he has done for Germany in the last generation. But in the last year he has in the subtlest ways fought human liberty in England and France and, while preaching peace, has tried to embroil these two nations in strife and has played friend to his old enemy, the Czar, simply to excuse his own ambition and the natural ambition of his nation, which needed no excuse for the new colonial schemes. Bismarck has made no end of troubles the last year and he has had some humiliating defeats, all showing that he is growing old and ready to go, and he has apparently insulted England. But it has not been a year of marked German progress at home or abroad. And it is not an inspiring spectacle to find the great German Chancellor using Stanley as a tool and seeking private interviews with Premier Ferry, both of whom in his heart and boots he thoroughly despises.

The pivotal question between Germany and England is not so much what will Bismarck do about England's financial management of Egypt or what will England do about Bismarck's African cononization. England is inclined to help rather than hinder that in proper ways. The great question is, How will Bismarck back out of the encouragement he has given Russia in its anti British advance toward India? or How will Germany and Russia and Austria meet England and her possible allies of Italy and France in case of a great European war? It is no small game that raw men can presume to understand, much less to criticise. But at the end of the year and at the beginning of the new it is clear to those who understand the case that Bismarck and not Gladstone is the most vexed and anxious man in the old world.

With Russia in the last year the case has been for more simple, but not without its large important bearings. The Czar was no sooner crowned than Bismarck undertook to make him the pet and tool of the Emperor William. For several years Russia has understood that any depredations toward the frontiers of Afghanistan or any attempt to occupy Mery would be construed in England as an act of war. But during the last year the Mery Turkomans have been coaxed and wheedde into voluntary submission to Russia and a virtual choice of the Czar as their protector. Russia has besides pushed her projected railway from the Caspian across the Kara-Koum desert far toward the Afghanistan frontier, and so has virtually declared her purpose of establishing, first, communication between herself and English possessions, and then a chain of forts from the Caspian to Herat, bringing in the hour that England has dreaded since she set foot on India and concluded to make it her own. Russia has also strengthened herself along the line that divides her from Northern Asia and has taken advantage of England's preoccupied condition to stamp out the final spark of independent nationality in Finland and so has made her Baltic provinces more secure.

With France the past year has been one of petty intrigues and strifes, growing mainly out of the fact that long before she had secured republican and settled national unity at home she undertook to carry schemes of colonial conquest in southeastern China, and while the Ferry Cabinet has been unusual in its length for these times, it has only held together by constantly appealing to French vanity and ambition and by intimating that through friendship with Germany England could be held in check, if not humiliated, for its presumption in ousting France out of Egypt, and that so the French, Chinese and other schemes might at last prevail.

This in briefest outline is the European outlook for the last year, with Austria always playing second fiddle to Germany, and Italy and the entire Mohammedan world at the beck and call of England, if worse comes to worse, any day.

SHOT IN THE SOUDAN.—Bennett Graham Burleigh, the special correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, who was wounded in the fight of the 19th in Soudan, served with great gallantry in the Confederate navy. In the early part of the war between the North and South, Mr Burleigh walked from Washington City to Gordonsville, where he was arrested as a suspicious character, brought to this city and imprisoned in Castle Thunder He was taken out of prison by Thomas Johnson, of the firm of West, Johnson & Co., who introduced Burleigh to Secretary of the Navy Mallory, who assigned him to duty in the torpedo service on the James River He was daring and reckless and loved to participate in hazardous expeditions. He was instrumental in capturing the Federal steamer Jolos in the the Chespeake Bay. The flag of the captured steamer is now in the State Library

He contracted malarial fever while in the lower country, and was in Richmond on sick leave for several months. During that time he contributed articles to the *Southern Illustrated News*. and often appeared on the stage of the Richmond Theatre in the play of "The Guerrilla," which was written by Mr Dorsay Ogden.

While on a secret expedition within the enemy's lines he was captured and sent to Johnson's Island. He did not remain there very long, however, but escaped by swimming across the lake. He returned South and joined the Canadian expedition under John T. Beall and was in Canada when the war closed. During the bread riot in this city he took a prominent part in suppressing it. At the close of the war he entered journalism.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

ADVICE AS TO THE USE OF POINTS.—Young authors should avoid what may be called quaintness in style of punctuation. For instance: Sterne was very fond of the dash—which Cobbett calls a "cover for ignorance as to the use of points"—and used it to a ridiculous extent; and Cobbett was too fond of commas. It should be remembered that the style of punctuation is very different now from what it was some years ago. Lindley Murray says: "A simple sentence, when it is a long one and the nominative case is accompanied with inseparable adjuncts, may admit of a pause before the verb," and gives the following example: "The good taste of the present age, has not allowed us to neglect the cultivation of the English tongue." But not one writer in twenty would now use the comma in this case. The tendency of the age is to use as few commas as possible. We think it was Walter Besant who said that printers dislike colons: and an attentive reader, who has read any early English literature, cannot fail to notice that the point is not used nearly so much as it was. The chief aim of the author, however, should be to avoid ambignity, for, as Chaucer says:

"A reader that pointeth ill
A good sentence oft may spill."

—*All the Year Round.*

Decline of Cabinet Importance.

Says a recent Washington correspondent of the New York World:

Gov. Curtin said yesterday, when asked about the composition of Cleveland's Cabinet: "I hope he will make a Democratic Cabinet. He is a Democratic President, and he ought to have a harmonious circle of advisers about him." He was asked if he was against any recognition of the Independents and he replied he was not, but he did not think that they should be given any place in the Cabinet. He thought that there were plenty of other places of honor that should satisfy any reasonable demand from this section of Mr. Cleveland's supporters. Gov. Curtin's opinion is echoed by every Democrat at the capital. There is no one here, however, that understands that Mr. Cleveland has the remotest desire of placing an Independent among the members of his Cabinet family.

It is a wonder to those who are familiar with the relative value of the public places of Washington that any Senator should think for a moment of giving up his position there to go into anybody's Cabinet. A United States Senator in good standing has as desirable a place as there is in politics. He wields a great power and on account of the length of his term has a great independence. Then, too, States have grown into the habit of continuing their Senators where they manifest any aptitude, so that the man who reaches that body and is at all a good manager has a reasonable certainty of staying there a long time. Then the increase of rich members in the Senate has given that body a social prestige which generally follows in the wake of the consolidation of great wealth. The money actually represented upon the floor of the Senate by ownership and outside relations of nearly as close a character would run very high in the hundreds of millions. I do not think that it is too much to say that five hundred millions in the way of private interests are represented directly upon the floor of the Senate today. It is safe to say that the Senate, as it is now made up, looks first after these private interests and only condescends to regard the interests of the fifty millions of people when these private interests are not threatened. A member in good standing in this high club of corporation capitalists and corporation representatives wields an enormous influence. Upon everything relating to the power and prestige of the Senate no party lines are drawn. Republicans and Democrats unite in asserting its aggressive dominating power. The President who hopes to stand well with this imperial body, and without the support of the Senate no Administration can be successful, must study well its traditional requirements. He must find out, just what is expected to be paid as tribute to the Senate's authority. He will very soon learn that there are many Senators who have not the slightest awe of the Presidential office, and who regard the incumbent as merely a passing man, a political accident, if you please. It is a tradition in the Senate that the Presidency is now only reached through some accident of fortune and never through any political combination in the arts of which the Senators are past masters. A Senator who has been in the Senate for fifteen or twenty years has outlived enough Presidents and Cabinets to understand the fleeting character of Executive authority.

The importance of Cabinet officers is greatly exaggerated. One of the reasons for this lies in the fact that there is so much space given to the discussion of these officers prior to the formation of an Administration. There is great public curiosity concerning the make-up of any new President's Cabinet. This curiosity in one sense is not personal. It desires to know the make-up of a Cabinet simply because it is generally regarded as a test of the ability of the President and, to a certain extent, gives an accurate gauge of his future policy. The small man in the Presidential office is always indicated by his fear of his being overshadowed by his surroundings. It is only a great man who can afford to surround himself by the great. But when a Cabinet is once formed the Cabinet members lose much of their importance. Aside from the patronage which they dispense in their departments they are overburdened with simple routine drudgery which cannot be evaded or put upon any one else. Unless they have unusual opportunities through fortunate circumstances of having some public question pressed upon them for consideration, they go through their terms of office doing the work of high-class clerks, and being in every sense of the word Secretaries to the President.

In the Hayes Cabinet John Sherman was the conspicuous figure but simply because he happened to be in the Treasury during the important period of specie resumption. Robeson and Belknap in Grant's Cabinet will live in history on account of the scandals connected with their departments. Blaine was the prominent figure in Garfield's brief career on account of his sensational foreign policy. The present Cabinet of Arthur is a humdrum business organization. Not one of the members of his Cabinet has today as much influence as the average member of Congress and not one of them has made a record which will deserve the briefest paragraph in political history.

A prominent Democratic Senator said yesterday: "I do not see how Mr. Bayard could afford to give up his place to go into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. He occupies a position now which is almost matchless in its power and independence. He has behind him a proud record of faithful public services. He is the inheritor of a great name. He is the worthy descendant of tried and true public servants. He is the third in his family line who holds a seat in the Senate. He is still a young man. The Senate is open to him as long as he lives. Twenty years from now he might talk about retiring. He could then hope to see some one of his sons succeed him. How can he afford to surrender this place, to sacrifice his personality to enter a Cabinet and become subordinate to a chief? Say what you will, the moment he enters Cleveland's Cabinet he must to a certain extent sacrifice his personality. The man who enters an Administration council goes prepared to accept compromises, for compromise is the result of counsel. His position is also subject to the personal pleasure of the President. It is always within the power of one man to demand his resignation. I think that Mr. Blaine made the mistake of his life when he left the Senate to enter Garfield's Cabinet. His most serious misfortunes in politics have dated from that time. Whereas if he had remained in the Senate he would have been continued there during the remainder of his life. In that place he would have had abundant leisure to have written all the books that he liked."

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—We are not among those who, as they look back at the sad relations of the two countries, think that all the wrong has been on the side of England; the lawless disorder of the Irish race, and inveterate resistance to accomplished facts, assuredly often deserved punishment; and a great deal of what is most blamable in the Irish policy of England in the past was in accord with the spirit of the age, and has a parallel in contemporary events. Yet, after making allowance for this, the misgovernment of Ireland in bygone times, and even down to a recent period, has been such as necessarily left a traditional source of injustice behind; and it still rankles in the hearts of a people prone, to a fault, to dwell on unhappy memories. From the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries the island was a continual scene of civil wars and spoliations of land, accompanied usually with atrocious cruelties: and the sword of the invader violently effaced the usages and laws of the vanquished race. When this melancholy period had come to a close it left a body of alien colonists planted in the soil and keeping a nation under; this settlement of conquest was prolonged for years by establishing a harsh ascendency of sect and degrading three fourths of a subject people, proscribed in their faith and social relations; and Ireland was governed in the interest of a class without regard to an oppressed community. Soon after the union this condition of affairs, although being improved in the course of time, continued in some of its main features; the Roman Catholics of Ireland did not obtain the full rights of freemen until 1829, and they formed the great mass of the people; and for many years afterward, in the church, in the land, in education, and in local government, the principle of the domination of a caste survived. Ireland, in fact, was ruled by England indeed, but through, and in the main for the benefit of, a favored oligarchy of race and sect. The whole system was exclusive, harsh, and founded on false and unjust distinctions, and too little regard was given to the rights and legitimate claims of the nation as a whole. One of the most startling proofs of this state of affairs was that 50 years ago a third of the Irish people—2,500,000 souls—were always in want and wretched distress, without the protection of a poor law—social conditions brought out in fearful relief by the great famine of 1846-7.—*The British Quarterly Review.*

A BRIDGE ACROSS TWO AND A HALF CENTURIES.—It has been a favorite proceeding with certain writers to point out how few years separate the living from the illustrious dead. Without estimating very highly this device, I am inclined, for once, to employ it. Between the death of the great first Earl of Mansfield and the birth of the present bearer of the title, there was an interval of 13 years. The first Earl of Mansfield was the close friend of Pope, who dedicated to him his "Imitation of the Sixth Epistle of the First Book of Horace," a poem in which, with a bathos he surely repented and never equalled, he spoke of the then successful pleader as

"So known, so honored, at the House of Lords."

Pope, as I have shown, painted the portrait of Betterton, who, according to accepted dates, was born 19 years after the death of Shakespeare. To make the case stronger, indeed, the first Lord Mansfield might easily have spoken to Betterton. In that case I might to-day be in the presence of a man separated by only 13 years from one who knew another separated by 19 years from Shakespeare. To place the matter in another light, no more than 13 years separate the still living Earl from the contemporary of Betterton and the friend of Pope. Thirteen years are not much to enable a man to shake hands with one born in 1635 and a second alive in 1885. This case is not, of course, the most curious that could be advanced. The character of those concerned in the computation confers on it, however, special interest.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE FIRST USE OF GUNPOWDER.—In a paper recently read before the Shanghai branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Dr. Macgowan affirms the claims of the Chinese to be the originators of gunpowder and firearms. This claim was examined in an elaborate paper some years ago by the late Mr. Mayers, and decided by him in the negative. Dr. Macgowan admits that gunpowder as now used is a European discovery. Anterior to its granulation by Schwartz it was a crude compound, of little use in propelling missiles. This, says the writer, is the article first used in China. The incendiary materials stated by a Greek historian to have been employed by the Hindus against Alexander's army are stated to have been merely the naphthous or petroleum mixtures of the ancient Corcans, and in early times used by the Chinese. The "stink pots," so much used by Chinese pirates, is, it appears, a Cambodian invention. Dr. Macgowan states also that as early as the twelfth or thirteenth century the Chinese attempted submarine warfare, contriving rude torpedoes for that purpose. In the year 1,000 an inventor exhibited to the then Emperor of China "a fire gun and a fire bomb." He says that, while the Chinese discovered the explosive nature of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal in combination, they were laggards in its application, from inability to perfect its manufacture, so, i. the use of firearms, failing to prosecute experiment, they are found behind in the matters of scientific gunnery.—*Nature.*

Arthur Orton, who claims to be Sir Roger Tichborne, is now proving his "descent" by appearing in an English provincial variety show, taking his turn on the stage between an acrobat calling himself "The Human Serpent" and a trick-performing comical mule.

The applause which greeted Jefferson Davis and the Liberty Bell at the New Orleans Exposition worries a good many people up North. They want to know how much of the applause was for Davis and how much for the bell.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

ST. NICHOLAS
FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe

A free specimen copy of St. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

to which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day been duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of J. A. Jones, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before December 23d, 1885. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. M. HODGES,
Adm'r of J. A. Jones.

Dec 23, 1884 99-6w

WOMAN!

YOUTH RENEWED!
BEAUTY PRESERVED!

"Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love."

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly medicinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

Cartersville, Ga.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length *completely cured* by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES W. STRANGE.

Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH RESTORED!

Patapsco Flouring Mills,
ESTABLISHED 1774.

BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:

PATAPSCO MILL, A, Ellicott City, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, B, at Baltimore, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, C, at Orange Grove, Md.
Having a daily capacity of 1800 barrels.

The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of all the properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Patapsco Superlative.	Cape Henry Family.
Patapsco Choice Patent.	North Point Family.
Patapsco Family.	Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra.	Bedford Family.
	Orange Grove Extra.

C. A. GAMBRILL MF'G. CO.,
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug 7, 1884 79 6m

THE CENTURY
In 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. New-York, N. Y.

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Piano Tuning.

I EXPECT TO BE IN FAYETTEVILLE early in February, and will attend to Tuning and Repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at McNeill's Music Store.

jan. 29-tf E. W. LINEBACK.